

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				<i>R a. p.</i>
Prior to 1842	Collins, —, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157 14
"	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111 9 6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828 0 0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant-Major	.....	Margaret	78 6 5
"	Story, —, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117 5 4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77 15 3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138 10 8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47 5 7
"	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214 11 1
"	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274 14 6
"	McCullum, —, Conductor	.....	John	354 6 10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
"	Cassidy, —, Corporal	.....	John	61 3 9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
"	Hedgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13 13 9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
"	Taylor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43 0 0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	160 0 0
"	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5 9 5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11 8 2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16 12 0
"	McCoy, —, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958 3 2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137 3 9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32 1 4
"	Hills, —, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30 1 1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6 6 5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123 13 4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6 1 4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11 12 9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3 0 6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21 2 11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65 11 9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116 10 9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189 3 6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12 10 11
"	Reid, —, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
"	South, —, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth Martha	310 0 0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12 12 3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
"	Pierce, Or. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711 15 2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert Charles and John.	141 7 1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23 15 2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died, 11th May 1842).	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53 8 3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277 11 11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63 9 8
			James John	63 9 8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A., L., A. and J. T.	27 3 2
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Or. Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergeant	.....	Julia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
" ...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
" ...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant.	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	.....	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	} Anderson, William, Gunner	{ 5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864				
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
July 6, 1887	} Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	John Thomas	176 15 1
June 2, 1888				
Sept. 7, 1888	} Hyland, M., Drummer	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558 9 8
Apl. 11, 1889				
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	Alfred William	554 14 0
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E. Ernest	199 9 10
" 5, 1890	Loades, R. H., Sergt.	1st Bn., Suffolk Regt.	Robert Henry	113 13 9
				1,685 2 6

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Lucknow.

S. G. V. ELLIS, Captain,

Deputy Controller, 8th (Lucknow) Division, and Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

OFFICE OF THE, DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,

8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION;

*Lucknow, the 24th June 1909.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 1ST TO 7TH JULY 1909.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.															COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		
NAME OF MINTS.	RECEIPTS.			COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.						Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coin- age.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.		
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and un- current coins from Treas- uries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treas- uries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- drawn and uncur- rent coins.				TOTAL.	
Calcutta	4	...	4	1	200	11	13	5	230	...	...	...
Bombay	400	...	24	11	435	...	...	...

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 10th July 1909.

SURVEY OF INDIA.
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| 5. Bombay Presidency (1889). | 10. Madras Presidency (1901). |
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GENERAL MAPS.							
India, Railway and Canal map of (with hills).	1904	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 5	Railways and Canals corrected to 31st March 1908.
India (without hills), showing Railways with Stations.	1907	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India (with hills)	1908	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	4th Edition.
India (without hills)	1908	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	6 0	9 0	4th Edition.
India (with hills)	1908	1"=64 M.	4	30×22	4 8	6 0	
India, District map of —	1905	1"=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	
India, showing railways open and under construction.	1908	1"=80 M.	1	40×27	1 8	...	Corrected to 31st March 1908.
India (without hills)	1906	1"=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	
India (without hills)	1904	1"=256 M.	1	18×13	0 6	0 8	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Bengal (without hills)	1907	1"=16 M.	2	44×30	4 0	5 0	
Bengal (without hills)	1908-09	1"=32 M.	1	26×34	1 8	1 8	
Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind).	1908	1"=32 M.	1	27×40	1 8	1 12	
Baluchistan Agency with Sind .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	24×24	...	1 0	
Baluchistan	1894	1"=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Burma	1908	1"=32 M.	1	40×30	...	2 0	
Cutch	1906	1"=8 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 4	
Central Provinces	1908-09	1"=32 M.	1	28×24	0 12	1 8	
Central India Agency	1908	1"=16 M.	2	32×23	...	1 8	
Eastern Bengal and Assam (without hills).	1908	1"=32 M.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Hyderabad	1908	1"=32 M.	1	22×17	...	1 0	
Madras Presidency	1908	1"=16 M.	6	40×27	7 0	8 0	
Madras Presidency	1908	1"=32 M.	1	33×43	1 8	2 0	
Mysore and Coorg	1908	1"=16 M.	1	27×23	0 12	1 0	
Rajputana Agency	1908	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	...	1 8	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (with hills).	1908	1"=32 M.	1	23×22	...	1 0	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
Kangra	1903	1"=2 M.	4	36×34	4 8	5 4	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Afganistan	1908	1"=32 M.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
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Eastern Turkistan	1908	1"=32 M.	4	24×19	...	1 0	
Kashmir	1857	1"=2 M.	1	40×27	2 0	2 8	
Simla and adjacent country	1909	1"=1 M.	1	26×28	...	1 8	
Western Tibet, portion of —	1904	1"=12 M.	1	38×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-Nan	1905	1,000,000	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
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M. O'C. TANDY, CAPT, R.E.,
Officer in charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 30th June 1909.

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Indian Trusts Act 2 of 1882 as modified up to 1st June 1909. Ro-10-0 (2a.)

— List of General Rules and Orders under Statute and General Act in force in British India corrected up to 31st December 1908. R1-4-0. (3a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to April and May 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

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Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of May 1909. No. 2. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1908 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1906 and 1907, No. 3, of 1908-1909. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (5a.)

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The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1909. Paper cover. Royal 8vo. R2-1 2a or 4s. 1d. (6a.)

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A Digest of Indian Law Cases containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1907, with an Index of Cases. By B. D. Bose. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R3 or 4s. 6d. (5a.)

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- Karmapradip. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalanker.
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- History of Gujrat. By E. Denison Ross, Ph.D.
- Rasarnava, Fasc. 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1909.

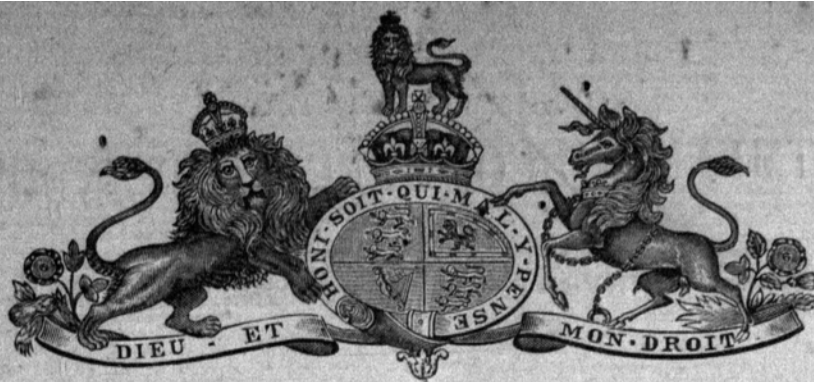
- Monthly Weather Review, June to December 1908. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1 per month.
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part II, by Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 30 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 2.
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part III, by J. Patterson, Esq., M. A. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 2.
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part VI, by Dr. G. T. Walker, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part VII, by J. H. Field, Esq., M.A. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

- Monthly Weather Review for January 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review for February 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 3RD JULY 1909.

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVII, Parts I, II, and III. L. Leight Fermor, A.R. S.M., B. Sc. (London), F.G.S. Rs. 3 each part.
- Palaeontologia Indica, Series XV, Vol. VI, Memoir. No. 2. Carl Diener, Ph.D. Rs. 4.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th March 1909.

From the 3rd April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1909.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2839 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th July 1909 :—

- No. 335 of 1909.—John Isaac Solomon, engineer, of 51 West 81st street, New York city, United States of America, and at present of Colombo, Ceylon. *A process for extracting pearls from pearl-bearing mussels, oysters and the like.*
- No. 336 of 1909.—Archibald Allan Crawford, of 9 Meadows street, Bombay. *Improvements in storage cells, particularly in storage cells for the electrical supply of railway carriages.*
- No. 337 of 1909.—John Hutchings, mining and mechanical engineer, of Capel House, 62 New Broad street, in the city of London. *Improvements in and relating to direct acting pumping machinery.*
- No. 338 of 1909.—James Gayley, metallurgical engineer, of 71 Broadway, New York city, in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in the drying of air by refrigeration.*
- No. 339 of 1909.—William Hutton, sanitary engineer to Government, Madras. *Automatic liquid-flow regulator.*
- No. 340 of 1909.—Augustus Rosenberg, engineer of 259 High Holborn, London, England. *Process of and means for depositing metals upon metallic surfaces.*
- No. 341 of 1909.—James Gayley, metallurgical engineer, of 71 Broadway, New York city, in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *A new and improved method of operating blast furnaces and converters.*
- No. 342 of 1909.—Frank Shoemaker, machinist, residing at 324 Fremont street, in the city of Waterloo, county of Blackhawk, and state of Iowa, United States of America. *Improvements in door-operating appliances.*
- No. 343 of 1909.—Compagnie Generale De Phonographes, Cinematographes Et Appareils De Precision, manufacturers, of Paris, France. *Cinematographic film and its process of manufacture.*
- No. 344 of 1909.—Dr. John Venn, of Vicarsbrook, Chaucer road, Cambridge, England, and John Archibald Venn, engaged in Research Work at Cambridge University, of 10 Brookside, Cambridge, England. *An improved bowling machine.*

No. 2840 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

- No. 379 of 1908.—The Coal Treating Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized under the laws of the territory of Arizona, and having places of business at Phoenix, Arizona, and also at 15 Court Square, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Process for facilitating or controlling the combustion of fuel and for preventing smoke.* (Specification filed 6 July 1909.)

- No. 500 of 1908.—Henri Joseph Beaurain, engineer, of 56 rue des Drapiers, Brussels, Belgium. *Process for manufacturing wall facing tiles of the fayence kind.* (Specification filed 9 July 1909.)
- No. 103 of 1909.—George Arthur Pearson, locomotive engineer, of 215 Lambton Quay, Wellington, in the dominion of New Zealand. *Improvements relating to couplings for air and vacuum brake pipes.* (Specification filed 9 July 1909.)
- No. 187 of 1909.—Elijah Ashworth, machine maker, of the Moss Brook Works, Collyhurst, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in and applicable to carding engines.* (Specification filed 7 July 1909.)
- No. 233 of 1909.—Alexander Ralph Ogden, contractor, of Fairlawn, Waratal street, Rushcutter Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, formerly of the Arundel Hotel, Arundel street, Strand, in the city of Westminster, England, but at present of 17 and 19 Bishops road, Cambridge Heath, in the county of Middlesex, England, and Richard Wingfield Stuart, gentleman, formerly of 7 Granville Mansions, Shepherd's Bush, London, but at present of 8 and 9 Colville Square, Bayswater, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus of the ejector type for producing a vacuum.* (Specification filed 7 July 1909.)
- No. 234 of 1909.—Edward Halford Strange, technical research chemist, and Charles Albert Pim, chemical engineer, both of 7 Staple Inn, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of thin sheets, or foil, or strips, or ribbons, of lead, or other metal, or alloy.* (Specification filed 7 July 1909.)
- No. 247 of 1909.—George Lawrence Smith, engineer, of 92 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to fire and temperature alarms or indicators.* (Specification filed 7 July 1909.)
- No. 259 of 1909.—Harold Sheen Martin, electrical engineer, of 16 Cumberland street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in the kingdom of England. *An improved electrical resistance device for use with lamps and for other purposes.* (Specification filed 7 July 1909.)
- No. 261 of 1909.—Samuel Henry Crocker, engineer, of 9 St. James Walk, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in and relating to lead pencils.* (Specification filed 10 July 1909.)
- No. 264 of 1909.—William Church, boot manufacturer, of 9 St. George's Avenue, Northampton, in the county of Northampton, in the kingdom of England. *Improvements in measuring apparatus for boot-makers.* (Specification filed 8 July 1909.)
- No. 266 of 1909.—Herbert Newall Morris, manufacturing chemist, of Gorton Brook Chemical Works, Miles street, West Gorton, Manchester, county of Lancaster, England. *A process for the utilisation of the husk of rice usually known as "paddy husk."* (Specification filed 8 July 1909.)

No. 2841 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 110 of 1898.—George Labram. *A method and apparatus for separating diamonds from earthy matters.* (From 25 August 1909 to 25 August 1910.)
- No. 136 of 1900.—James Gresham and Frank James Gresham. *Improvements in injectors.* (From 13 November 1909 to 13 November 1910.)
- No. 302 of 1902.—Albert Walter Sullivan and William Renshaw. *Improvements in pneumatically actuated car doors.* (From 25 November 1909 to 25 November 1910.)
- No. 246 of 1903.—Max Ruping. *Improvements in or relating to the impregnation of wood and other porous materials.* (From 18 November 1909 to 18 November 1910.)
- No. 1 of 1904.—Augustus Henry Murray Driver, George Norman and The Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited. *A new method of testing and straightening gun barrels and other tubular articles and in appliances or apparatus to be used in connection therewith.* (From 31 August 1909 to 31 August 1910.)

No. 274 of 1904.—Hilmer Theodor Bru-de-Wold. *An improved device for carrying a large quantity of ammunition in the field on pack horses in a portable and compact manner.* (From 17 August 1909 to 17 August 1910.)

No. 544 of 1904.—Alfred Z. Clark. *Improvements in apparatus for treating crushed ores, slimes, tailings, and alluvial and other wash dirt, for recovery of metals or gems therefrom.* (From 28 July 1909 to 28 July 1910.)

No. 202 of 1905.—James Gresham, Harry Edward Gresham and George Kiernan. *Improvements relating to brake mechanism for trains and vehicles.* (From 18 November 1909 to 18 November 1910.)

No. 2842 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 388 of 1904.—Kaikhusroo M. Satin. *Satin's automatic connectionless bell signals for railway and like locomotives.* (Specification filed 11 April 1905.)

No. 424 of 1904.—Reginald Henry Pierce and George Davencourt Westropp. *Improvements in railway crossings.* (Specification filed 10 April 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 366 of 1903.—James Price Cleghorn. *A new or improved process of preserving meat, fowl, fish and other substances and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 16 April 1904.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the above invention.

No. 473 of 1898.—Allibhoy Vallijee and Sons. *An improved tin ice box.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 56 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (g) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.]

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not " designs " within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at *Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1s. 6d. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

A copy of the Bill, which it is proposed to introduce to amend the law relating to the protection of Inventions and Designs, together with a statement of objects and reasons and notes on clauses, has been placed in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for inspection. Copies, price one rupee, may be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

rates for Government officers are : —						Post-free.					
						R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	0	7	14	0
8 " "	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	0	4	0	0
4 " "	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

				Post-free.		
				R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	.	.	.	9	0	0
8 " "	.	.	.	4	8	0
4 " "	.	.	.	2	4	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
 - (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
 - (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

NOTICE.

The Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th November 1909.

(Illegible,)

Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR;
2nd July 1909.

NOTICE.

No. 6.—The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders on Thursday, the 29th July 1909, at 12 noon for the supply of Indian Coal during the winter of 1910-11, the probable requirement of which is as under:—

	Maximum. Tons.	Minimum. Tons.
Coal	5,400	2,700

Delivery to be made free on wagons at Colliery Stations, commencing from September 1910.

For forms of tender with schedule of rates and conditions on payment of rupee one per set and for further particulars apply to the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta.

W. B. DUNLOP, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

DIVISIONAL CONTRACT OFFICE,
4TH (QUETTA) DIVISION,
Quetta, 22nd May 1909.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 are ready for sale. Price ₹3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price ₹3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price ₹2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price ₹7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price ₹4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price ₹6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

* N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

C. L. PEART, Captain,
Offg. Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, MANBHUM.

NOTICE.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901.

An examination for first and second class coal mine managers' certificates of competency, under the rules applying to coal mines, will be held at Asansol on the 3rd, 4th and 5th November 1909.

Only persons who have had practical experience in coal mines are eligible to sit for the examination. Necessary instructions will be supplied to intending candidates on application to the undersigned and on their stating their experience.

Applications received after the 7th October 1909 will not be considered.

J. R. R. WILSON,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows:—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities ₹10 per lb. Carriage extra.

Quinine—	{	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs.
		" 1 " "	50 "
		" ½ " "	30 "
		" ¼ " "	30 "
		" 1 oz. "	60 "
Cinchonidine—	{	" ½ " "	60 "
		In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs.
		" ½ " "	30 "
		" ¼ " "	30 "

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above ₹15 per lb. By post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1909.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th July 1909.

TOTAL AMOUNT ON NOTES IN CIRCULATION.				COIN AND BULLION.						SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			REMARKS.
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.		In India.	In England.		In Transit between India and England.			Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(a) Nominal value— Rs. 20,81,500 (b) Nominal value— Rs. 24,24,272
Calcutta	1,64,99,125	20,14,22,845	12,15,26,372	30,015	7,86,970	2,25,00,000	...	...	...	0,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	26,48,43,303	
Cawnpur	...	2,39,16,715	7,76,27,109	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,76,27,304	
Lahore	...	3,26,24,815	1,81,40,613	25,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,56,113	
Bombay	55,57,180	12,09,16,560	3,49,20,976	75,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,96,770	
Karachi	...	1,61,77,895	5,44,57,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,44,57,600	
Madras	33,33,020	5,18,63,560	3,31,06,195	20,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,31,26,445	
Calicut	...	21,90,290	20,42,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,42,200	
Rangoon	...	2,63,09,125	6,20,31,805	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,29,31,820	
	2,53,89,325	47,54,21,805	35,66,41,030	1,51,859	7,86,970	2,25,00,000	...	...	...	0,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	50,00,79,805	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue				Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									Nil.
TOTAL CIRCULATION R		50,00,79,805		TOTAL RESERVE R									50,00,79,805

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th July 1909.

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th July 1909 consisted of:—

(a) 600 lakhs, the permanent nucleus of its silver branch.

(b) 568 lakhs, representing payment into the Reserve of the proceeds of Sterling Bills on London less amount remitted to England for investment.

1,168 lakhs

F. C. HARRISON,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

**THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF AJMER-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 4th July 1909.

No. 973.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara on or after the 22nd August 1909.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum in Ajmer-Merwara in supersession of those published in this office Notifications cited in the margin.—

**RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899,
FOR THE POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN AJMER-MERWARA.**

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules,—

- (a) "Part" means a Part of these rules;
 * * * * *
- (c) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;
- (d) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk or for bulk combined with non-bulk storage, and may be either a major or a minor installation;
- (e) "major installation" means an installation—
 - (1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons; or
 - (2) in which tin-making operations are carried on;
- (f) "minor installation" means an installation—
 - (1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons; and
 - (2) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;
- (g) "storage shed" means a building used for the storage of petroleum otherwise than in bulk, and may or may not form part of an installation;
- (h) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place not forming part of an installation, which the Local Government may by notification declare as such;
 * * * * *
- (j) "motor-vehicle" means any vehicle or vessel propelled by a motor, in which petroleum is used as fuel; and
- (k) "owner," as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work a motor-vehicle.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

- Smoking prohibited. 1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation or storage shed.
- Supervision of operations within installation or storage shed. 2. All operations within any installation or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.
3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.
- Cleanliness of installation. 4. A supply of sand or dry earth shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.
- Supply of sand or dry earth in installation. 5. The capacity in gallons of every tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated at the rate of 6.25 gallons per cubic foot.
- Marking of capacity of tanks. 6. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.
- Protection from lightning. *Explanation.*—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building not forming part of the installation, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or embankment, or sunk in an excavation, the enclosure thus formed being sufficient to contain the whole contents of the tank or receptacle.
7. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.
- Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee. 8. Any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.
- Official testing of lightning-conductor. 9. No installation or storage shed shall be open, and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.
- Time for work in installations or storage sheds. 10. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications which are required under rule 10 of Chapter IV of this Part, to be submitted with the application for a license.
- Closure of pipes and openings. 11. All storage sheds in an installation shall be built of unflammable material.
- Material for storage sheds. 12. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation and storage shed for which a license has been granted, copies in English and the vernacular, of the rules contained in this Chapter, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.
- Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

Petroleum may be transported into and within Ajmer-Merwara under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province of British India or in any area outside British India to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, may be applied, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

Validity of license granted in another province.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

- Applications for licenses. 1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Licensing authority.

2. Licenses—

- (a) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum, not being petroleum in bulk,
- (b) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in a minor installation,
- (c) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, and
- (d) for the transport of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than by a pipe line,

may be granted by a District Magistrate, or by such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government :

Provided that in the case of renewals of existing licenses the Local Government may delegate its powers under this rule to the District Magistrate or to such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by an order in writing appoint in this behalf.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case :

Refusal of license.

Provided that the licensing authority shall not refuse a license for the possession of petroleum in a minor installation, unless such authority has first made a reference to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and obtained his concurrence.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

Forfeiture of license.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules :

Particulars of license.

Provided that in the case of installations and storage sheds in existence before these rules were made, the license may contain in lieu of the particulars contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules, either such particulars as may have been entered in the license granted for such installation or storage shed under the rules heretofore in force, or such particulars as may in each case be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

6. (1) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses.

(2) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and, if the application is so made, the premises shall be held to be duly licensed until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

- (3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and in Chapter II of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

Supply of rules to licensee.

8. Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license.

Procedure on death or disability of licensee.

9. Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted.

Loss of license.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.

3. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum, not in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.

5. (1) The holder of a license in Forms A, B or C may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.
Transfer of certain licenses.
- (2) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.
- (3) A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged on each such application.
- (4) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.
6. Special licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than forty gallons, but not more than 500 gallons each, may be granted on such terms as the Local Government may prescribe on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.
Possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than forty gallons each.
7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in major installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form D.
Storage in major installations.
8. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in minor installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form E.
Storage in minor installations.
9. (1) Licenses in Form F may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.
Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.
- (2) The provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles, save in so far as these provisions are varied by the conditions of the license.
10. Every application for a license for the possession of petroleum, other than licenses under rules 4 and 9 of this Chapter, shall specify:—
Particulars to be given in applications for licenses for the possession of petroleum other than licenses under rules 4 and 9.
- (a) the description and quantity of petroleum which the applicant desires to keep,
- (b) the name and position of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form A, Form B, Form D, or Form E, as the case may be,
- (c) the amount of petroleum, if any, already licensed to be kept on the same premises.
- If the application be made for the first time in respect of any major or minor installation or if the quantity of petroleum to be stored in such an installation is to be increased, the application shall be accompanied by specifications and plans drawn to scale.
11. Before petroleum is stored in any major or minor installation for which a license has been granted for the first time, a certificate shall be furnished to the licensing authority to the effect that all enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed under the conditions of the license are sufficient to ensure safety. The certificate shall be signed by an engineer accepted as qualified for the purpose by the licensing authority. When the license is not granted for the first time but is granted for an increased quantity of petroleum, a certificate shall similarly be furnished to the licensing authority before any quantity of petroleum exceeding the amount which was admissible under the former license is stored in the installation.
Certificate of safety to be furnished.
12. Every application for a license under rules 4 and 9 of this Chapter shall specify:—
Particulars to be given in applications for licenses under rules 4 and 9.
- (a) whether the applicant is the owner of a motor-vehicle,
- (b) the amount of dangerous petroleum the applicant desires to store,
- (c) the exact position and nature of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such dangerous petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form C or Form F, as the case may be.

CHAPTER V.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form G.
General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.
2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.
General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1, 2 and 9 of this Chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.
Effect of general license.
4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1, 2 or 9 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it, a numbered pass in Form I.
Pass for transport of petroleum.
5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding 5 hundred gallons, in Form J.
Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.
6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form K.
Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.
7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license, and shall be valid for such period as may be entered in it.
Effect of special license.
8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, by steamer or by barge, or by two or more of these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.
Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.
9. General licenses in Form L to transport dangerous petroleum up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted for a period of twelve months to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1), of Chapter IV of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.
Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.
Method of levying fees.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be paid in cash on receipt of a notice from the licensing authority that a license will be granted.

(3) The court-fee stamp of the value of eight annas representing the fee chargeable under schedule II, Article 1 (b) of the Court Fees Act on an application for a license presented to a Magistrate should be attached to the application.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum
Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum. namely:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	R	
(a) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(b) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons <i>plus</i> R2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons <i>plus</i> R4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(d) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous petroleum.

	R	
(e) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3	
(f) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8	
(g) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.		the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum :—

Non-dangerous petroleum.		R
Special license—		
(a) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	.	1
(b) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons.	.	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail, by road, or by water for twelve months.	.	100

Dangerous petroleum.		R
Special license—		
(i) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2	
(ii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2	for the first 40 gallons plus 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(iii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons plus R2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road, rail or water, up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time.		
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail, road or water.	50	

4. A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new license for the unexpired portion of an original license granted to any person applying for the same in accordance with the provisions of rule 8 of Chapter III of this Part.

Fee for license granted for unexpired portion of an original license.

5. A fee of eight annas shall be charged for a duplicate of a license granted in accordance with the provisions of rule 9 of Chapter III of this Part.

Fee for duplicate licenses.

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No.

Fee, R

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage of _____ gallons of petroleum, in the storage shed described below, of _____ subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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[Description of the storage shed above referred to.]

Endorsement on Form A.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other unflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors, but the beams, rafters, columns, windows and doors may be of wood.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be 3 feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.	Number of gallons to be stored.
None	5,000 and under.
20 feet	over 5,000 and up to 50,000.
30 „	Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted within the storage shed.

FORM B.

(Rule 3 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No.

Fee, R .

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

The

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[Description of the storage shed above referred to.]

Endorsement on Form B.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than forty gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch : provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty but does not exceed forty gallons	12 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except, under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other unflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

9. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the storage shed :—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear.
Not exceeding 500 gallons	20 feet.
From 500 to 1,000 "	25 "
" 1,000 to 5,000 "	30 "
" 5,000 to 15,000 "	40 "
" 15,000 to 25,000 "	50 "
" 25,000 to 35,000 "	60 "
" 35,000 to 50,000 "	70 "
" 50,000 and over	100 "

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances that in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives warrant the reduction.

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

(i) The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(ii) Where a storage shed forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No.

Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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(Description of the storage shed above referred to.)

Endorsement on Form C.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons	16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze

10. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a storage shed forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police, authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in a major installation.
No. _____ Fee, R . . .

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage,
in the place described below, of _____ gallons of petro-
leum, not being dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum
published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further
conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and
Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara

The

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(Description of the place above referred to.)

Endorsement on Form D.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The inclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. Settling or measuring tanks* may be situated within the wall or excavation but otherwise the space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. In the case of all storage sheds within the installation, either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of three feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of three feet below the level of the ground, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than three feet high.

3. The height of any storage tank shall not be more than three-fifths of its diameter.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, or between a storage tank and a storage shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the storage tanks or storage sheds, as the case may be.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or shed and any protected work.

6. The distances specified in conditions 4 and 5 may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided, or other special precautions taken or where there are special circumstances that, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, warrant the reduction.

7. No fire or lights other than those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation except in the office, living quarters, engine room, boiler house and smithy.

FORM E.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in a minor installation.
No. _____ Fee, R . . .

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage,
in the place described below, of _____ gallons of petroleum, not being

* These tanks shall not have a greater capacity than 30,000 gallons.

dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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(Description of the place referred to.)

Endorsement on Form E.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be measuring from the ground level—

(a) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank;

(b) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between protected works not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments:—

Where the number of gallons stored is—	Distance to be kept clear,
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 20,000	Ditto 20 "
Over 20,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 30 "

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances which in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives warrant the reduction.

5. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

6. No fire or light, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house shall be permitted.

7. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(a) each tank shall separately be enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(b) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

8. In the case of all storage sheds within an installation, which is not surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment as provided in clause (b) of the condition 7, either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the ground, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both, not less than two feet high when the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 10,000 gallons the height of depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

FORM F.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No.

Free of charge.

License is hereby granted to _____ owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at* _____ and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the conditions at the back of this license.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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Endorsement on Form F.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch. Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	Not less than 27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor-vehicle, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum—Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a storage shed forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed, and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling, or as a place where persons assemble. A storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one storage shed whether or not upon motor-vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessels with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (a) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorized persons

* Situation and description of storage shed above referred to.

having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (b) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor-vehicle shall abstain from every act, whatever, which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.*

11. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police, authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

FORM G.

(Rule 1 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No.

Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to
petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V
of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the condition
at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

District Magistrate or other authority appointed
under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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Endorsement on Form G.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron or other receptacles not easily broken or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM H.

(Rule 2 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No.

Fee, Rs. 50.

A general license is hereby granted to
petroleum otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of
Government Notification No. , dated ,
and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity to be transported at a time exceeds 40 gallons. First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
When the quantity to be transported at a time does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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Endorsement on Form H.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than forty gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty but does not exceed forty gallons	12 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM I.

(Rule 4 of Chapter V, Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

*To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

This pass covers (

containing)*

gallons of dangerous non-dangerous while in transport from

petroleum being the property of to

The

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Holder of General License No.

drums
tins
cases
packages

Endorsement on Form I.

CONDITIONS OF PASS.

I.—For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form H.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 40 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty but does not exceed forty gallons	12 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II.—For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form L.

1. The quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported under this pass shall not exceed 60 gallons.

2. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

3. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

4. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

5. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

III.—For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM J.

(Rule 5 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. _____ Fee, ₹ _____
 License is hereby granted to _____ to transport from _____
 to _____ * (_____ cases or packages containing)*
 *To be omitted when the petroleum is _____ gallons of petroleum subject to the rules contained in
 transported in bulk. Chapter V of Part II of _____ Government Notification
 No. _____, dated _____, and to the further condition on the back of this license.
 The license shall continue in force till the _____ day of _____

District Magistrate or authority appointed
 under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The _____ 190 _____

Endorsement on Form J.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 6 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. _____ Fee, ₹ _____
 License is hereby granted to _____ of _____ to transport _____ cases
 or packages containing in all _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum from _____
 to _____
 subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of _____ Government
 Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the
 back of this license.

The amount of petroleum in each case or package is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the _____ day of _____

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
 and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Magistrate or Authority appointed
 under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The _____ 190 _____

Endorsement on Form K.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 40 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch :

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 but does not exceed 8 gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds 8 but does not exceed 20 gallons	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 gallons	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds 30 but does not exceed 40 gallons	12 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM L.

(Rule 9 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No.

Fee, Rs.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, up to $\frac{40}{16}$ gallons at a time, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

190 .

Endorsement on Form L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch :

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal :

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

By order,

W. H. J. WILKINSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for May 1909, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate for 1909-10.	Receipts in April 1909.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1909.
	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	23,00,000	6,216	15,366
II.—Opium	17,000	1,318	3,664
IV.—Stamps	5,10,000	44,235	86,873
V.—Excise	3,20,000	23,051	51,190
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,000	...	...
VII.—Customs . . . . .	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,35,000	4,239	8,021
IX.—Forest	2,72,000	11,309	14,667
X.—Registration	40,000	3,763	7,488
XI.—Tributes from Native States . . . . .	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	13,000	14	28
XIII.—Post Office . . . . .	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	97,000	11,626	20,248
XVIB.—Do. do. —Jails	21,000	1,568	2,698
XVII.—Police	71,000	5,880	11,499
XIX.—Education	1,000	55	98
XX.—Medical	1,000	41	80
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments . . . . .	...	3	3
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	18,000	874	1,625
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	1,046	1,194
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,27,000	6,595	13,153
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts . . . . .	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation . . . . .	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	1,07,000	7,028	22,081
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	40,64,000	1,28,861	2,59,976
<i>Add</i> —Debt Accounts . . . . .	...	47,16,551	1,06,18,274
TOTAL . . . . .	...	48,45,412	1,08,78,250
Opening Cash Balance . . . . .	...	12,82,982	9,41,485
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	(a) 61,28,394	(b) 1,18,19,735

(a) On the 1st May 1909.

(b) From 1st April 1909.

OFFICE OF ACCT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
18th July 1909.

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for May 1909, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1909-10.	Disbursements in April 1909.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st May 1909.
	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	31,000	3,593	8,712
2.—Assignments and Compensations	20,000	214	428
3.—Land Revenue	5,80,000	35,401	97,379
6.—Stamps	18,000	5,420	6,488
7.—Excise	9,000	738	1,750
8.—Provincial Rates . . . . .	...	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	64	124
11.—Forest	1,20,000	4,181	8,280
12.—Registration	10,000	915	1,838
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt . . . . .	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations . . . . .	...	...	...
15.—Post Office . . . . .	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	3,20,000	22,301	44,333
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,34,000	44,005	82,536
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,32,000	9,588	17,417
20.—Police	16,40,000	1,24,438	2,42,391
22.—Education	1,09,000	4,305	9,291
23.—Ecclesiastical	37,000	2,954	5,765
24.—Medical	2,00,000	8,967	17,462
25.—Political	31,20,000	1,99,543	5,13,275
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	1,903	3,578
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	5,418	9,046
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances . . . . .	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,19,000	8,482	18,665
30.—Stationery and Printing	77,000	4,728	10,243
32.—Miscellaneous	35,000	2,223	11,416
33.—Famine Relief . . . . .	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses . . . . .	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	40,000	749	1,235
45.—Civil Works	1,18,000	1,287	2,233
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	73,95,000	4,91,417	11,13,885
Add—Debt Accounts . . . . .	...	44,07,001	95,35,874
TOTAL . . . . .	...	49,58,418	1,06,49,759
Balance on 31st May 1909 . . . . .	...	11,69,976	11,69,976
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	61,28,394	1,18,19,735

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Accountant General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
18th July 1909.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1909.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS				4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.					
	5 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	of 1849-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	Total.	of 1833-33, 1835-35, 1843-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		(Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	of 1879.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	Total.
Balance of 30th June 1909	55,14,500	1,45,21,800	10,18,97,500	2,08,44,300	1,05,70,400	29,12,800	...	15,07,49,800	6,933	5,000	40,800	2,500	55,733	...	29,500	29,500	15,03,49,533
Amount of transferred in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 3rd July 1909	...	...	2,75,100	...	...	100	...	2,75,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1909	...	82,200	64,800	37,500	3,000	2,000	...	1,89,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,200
Grand—	55,14,500	1,46,07,000	10,22,37,400	2,08,81,800	1,05,73,400	29,14,900	...	15,12,14,500	6,933	5,000	40,800	2,500	55,733	...	29,500	29,500	15,08,14,233
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	10,000	25,000	1,02,000	...	4,000	...	1,41,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,000
Balance on 5th July 1909	55,14,500	1,45,97,000	10,22,12,400	2,07,79,800	1,05,73,400	29,10,900	...	15,10,73,500	6,933	5,000	40,800	2,500	55,733	...	29,500	29,500	15,06,73,233

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 15th May 1909, Enfaced from India 11,853 lakhs, re-transferred from 16th May 1909.

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 15th May 1909, Enfaced From India 11,853 lakhs, re-transferred from London.

1897	11,853 lakhs.
1898	...
1899	...
1900	...
1901	...
1902	...
1903	...
1904	...
1905	...
1906	...
1907	...
1908	...
1909	...
Total	11,853 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th July 1909.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ziarat, the 12th July 1909.

No. 1156-Z.—Lieutenant M. H. Lucas of the Zhob Levy Corps is granted six weeks privilege leave from the date on which he avails himself of it.

The 16th July 1909.

No. 1276-Z.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7, 9, 10 and 65 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to make the following directions and rules for fixing duty on country spirits removed from distilleries; the grant of licenses for distilleries for the manufacture of country spirits; the grant of licenses for the sale, wholesale and retail, of country spirit; and the issue and transport of such spirit, in the said territories, (excluding the Zhob District) with effect from the 1st October 1909.

1. There shall be one distillery at Quetta, and from that distillery all country liquor for consumption in the Baluchistan Agency territories (except the Zhob District) shall be supplied.
Location of distillery.
 2. The distillery, with its stills and all subsidiary buildings in the distillery enclosure, shall be kept in repair from public funds.
 3. The exclusive right to manufacture liquor at the distillery shall be granted for any period not less than one year, and not exceeding three years, to an approved person or firm, by the Revenue Commissioner; and to enable him to select a suitable distiller the Revenue Commissioner shall call for tenders of the price per gallon at which applicants are prepared to supply the liquor to wholesale and retail vendors, or to such persons as may be specially authorised to obtain liquor from the distillery. It shall be optional with the Revenue Commissioner to accept the lowest tender or not, as he may see fit. Tenders shall be called for at least two months before the expiry of the existing contract.
Distillery license.
 4. The distiller shall receive a license in Form No. I attached. He shall pay no license fee, but shall be charged such rent as the Revenue Commissioner may fix for the use of the distillery, stills, godowns, etc.
Distiller to pay rent for use of distillery.
 5. The strength of liquor at the time of issue from the distillery shall be between 10° and 15° under proof. A still-head duty of Rs 4 shall be paid on each gallon of liquor of the strength above mentioned and this duty must be paid, before a permit to remove the liquor from the distillery is granted. Liquor issued from the distillery on special permits (*vide* rule 31) shall pay an additional duty of Rs 1-8 per gallon. These rates may be varied at any time by the Chief Revenue Authority, and the licensed distiller shall have no claim to compensation on account of any such variation. Liquor shall not be issued from the distillery in quantities of less than 5 gallons at a time.
Strength of liquor, minimum quantity of issue, and rate of still-head duty.
 6. The distiller shall have no concern with the payment of still-head duty, which shall be paid in the manner prescribed in Rule 11 by the person requiring the liquor, who shall also arrange for the payment of the price of the liquor to the distiller.
Still-head duty, by whom paid.
 7. The licensed distiller shall keep in the distillery, true and correct accounts of all distillery transactions, and shall have them properly kept, and written up to date regularly every day.
Accounts of licensed distiller.
- These accounts shall shew the materials and ingredients brought into the distillery, the quantities used each day, and the balance remaining in hand. A daily record shall also be kept of the quantity of liquor distilled every day (once-distilled and twice-distilled liquor being shewn separately), as well as the quantity and strength of liquor issued from the distillery, and the balance remaining in stock.
- These accounts shall be open to inspection at all times by the official in charge of the distillery, hereinafter called the Distillery Inspector, or by any other authorised person.
8. The licensed distiller shall not introduce or suffer to be introduced into the liquor distilled by him before such liquor is finally tested by the Distillery Inspector any saccharine matter or other soluble foreign substance the addition of which to spirit is calculated to heighten the specific gravity of the spirit and to cause it to indicate when tested by the hydrometer a lower strength than the actual strength.

9. A reserve of two months' supply of liquor shall always be kept in the distillery, except during the last two months of the distiller's contract, when the prescribed reserve may be drawn upon.

Reserve of liquor to be kept in distillery.

10. On the expiry of distiller's contract all liquor remaining in the distillery shall be disposed of as the Revenue Commissioner may direct.

Disposal of liquor in stock.

11. Licensed wholesale and retail vendors, or special permit holders may, on payment of still-head duty at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury, or where there is no Treasury or Sub-Treasury at the Tahsil obtain from the Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officer or Tahsildar receipted applications showing the amount of duty paid and the quantity of liquor, the issue of which is covered thereby.

Method of obtaining liquor from distillery.

The applicant or his agent shall then proceed to the distillery and arrange with the distiller or his representative for the purchase of the liquor, and having done so, shall obtain the distiller's signature or the signature of his representative, on the back of the receipted application, in token of his consent to the removal of the liquor. He shall then present the paper so signed to the Distillery Inspector who, after satisfying himself that the paper is in order, shall issue a pass for the removal of the liquor.

12. All passes issued by the Distillery Inspector shall be returned to him at or before the expiry of the period specified therein, which shall be fixed for each shop by the Political Agent in charge of the District in which the shop is situated.

13. One or more wholesale dealers who shall not be licensed distillers, may be appointed by the Political Agent of the District concerned, if necessary, for the convenience of retail vendors. But as is explained in Rule 20, retail vendors shall be at liberty to obtain their liquor either from the wholesale dealers or from the distillery direct, whichever they may prefer.

Wholesale dealers.

NOTE.—Where possible competing wholesale licenses should be granted, so as to prevent the supply to retailers becoming a monopoly.

License fee to be paid by wholesale dealers.

14. Wholesale dealers shall receive licenses in Form No. II attached, and shall pay a license fee to be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner.

Rent charged to wholesale dealers who use Government buildings.

Wholesale dealers using Government buildings shall also pay rent to be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner for the use of such buildings.

15. Licensed wholesale dealers shall establish a depôt or warehouse at some convenient place, to be approved of by the local authorities, within, or adjacent to, the respective areas for which they have the license. They shall obtain all the liquor they require from the distillery at Quetta and shall not, unless they are also retail vendors, be permitted to supply liquor to any person except a retail vendor or his authorised agent, nor shall they be permitted to issue liquor in quantities of less than two gallons, or 12 reputed quart bottles.

Wholesale dealers must establish warehouses or depôts.

Wholesale dealers to obtain all liquor from distillery at Quetta.

They shall only supply liquor to retail vendors.

Minimum quantities they can supply less than two gallons, or 12 reputed quart bottles.

Distiller to provide casks or other suitable vessels of fixed capacity.

Wholesale dealer to arrange for conveyance of liquor from the distillery to his warehouse.

the conveyance thereof to its destination.

17. Licenses for the retail vend of country spirit shall be in form No. III attached. They shall be granted by the Political Agent of the District concerned for such period as may be specified in the license

Retail vendors.

and for such shops as may be approved by him. The right to receive such licenses shall be put up to auction, either separately or in groups of shops every year, or at such intervals as may be determined by the Revenue Commissioner; and such licenses shall, as a rule, be sold to the highest bidder, but the Political Agent may accept the highest bid or not, as he thinks desirable.

Wholesale dealers may keep retail shops.

18. Wholesale dealers may also keep retail shops but, if they do so, a separate license shall be taken out for each

No. change of shops without permission.

permission from the local authorities concerned.

Retail vendors may get liquor either from distillery or from wholesale dealers.

19. No new shop shall be opened, or existing shop closed or removed to another building or place, without

20. Retail vendors may obtain liquor for their requirements from any licensed wholesale dealer or dealers in Baluchistan, or from the Quetta distillery direct.

The minimum quantity of liquor which can be obtained from the distillery shall however be 5 gallons, while the minimum quantity which a wholesale dealer may supply shall be two gallons in bulk, or one dozen reputed quart bottles, *vide* Rule 15.

Minimum quantity supplied by wholesale dealers, and by distillery.

Procedure when retail vendor takes liquor direct from the distillery.

21. If a retail vendor wishes to get his liquor from the distillery he shall proceed as laid down in rule 11.

22. When removing liquor from the distillery the retail vendor shall use the vessels of fixed capacity provided at the distillery at the cost of the distiller and shall make his own arrangements for their transport to his shop from the distillery.

23. If a retail vendor wishes to get his liquor from a wholesale dealer he shall arrange for payment to the wholesale dealer of the price of the liquor, which may include still-head duty, the cost of the liquor as charged by the distiller, subject to the maximum rate stated in the distiller's tender, and such reasonable profit as the wholesale dealer may charge to recoup himself for the expenses of the wholesale depôt, and the transport of the liquor thereto.

The Revenue Commissioner may prescribe and vary from time to time in respect to all wholesale vendors or any wholesale vendor the maximum rates of sale by wholesale to retail vendors, if it appears that the wholesale vendors are charging exorbitant rates.

NOTE.—As the retail vendors can always, if they prefer, get their liquor direct from the distillery on payment of the fixed price and still-head duty, wholesale dealers will be unable to charge exorbitant prices.

Pass required to remove liquor from wholesale depôt to retail shops.

24. No liquor shall be transferred from a wholesale depôt to a retail shop without a pass signed by the wholesale vendor, in the prescribed form (Form No. IV.)

After the pass has been filled up both parts shall be signed by the licensed¹ wholesale vendor or his representative; one part shall be given to the person removing the spirit, and the counterfoil shall be retained by the wholesale vendor for record and reference. Passes will only be current for the period specified therein, which shall be fixed in each case by the wholesale vendor, and shall be returned to the wholesale vendor, who shall paste them to the counterfoils. The wholesale vendor shall make no issues to any shop while a pass for that shop is outstanding and he shall be held responsible for reporting to the officer in charge of excise all cases of undue delay in returning, or failure to return, passes.

25. Retail vendors may remove liquor from wholesale depôts in vessels of any capacity provided either by themselves or by the wholesale dealers.

26. To enable wholesale dealers to supply liquor to retail vendors in bottles when so required, such bottling as may be necessary may be done at their wholesale depôts.

27. The maximum rates at which retail vendors shall sell liquor, whether flavoured or plain, to the public shall be:—

Rs 1-4-0 per reputed quart bottle;

Rs 1-2-0 per medium bottle;

Rs 0-10-0 per pint bottle;

and not more than one reputed quart or medium bottle or two pint bottles, shall be supplied at one time to any one person.

The maximum strength of liquor sold shall be 10° under proof; but no minimum retail sale strength shall be fixed.

28. Retail vendors, may sell liquor, either by the dram or by the bottle, to be consumed on the premises, on the conditions set forth in their license.

They may also sell in the same quantities to persons who may wish to take the liquor away for consumption at their homes or elsewhere.

29. Wholesale dealers and retail vendors shall keep at their depôts or shops, as the case may be, a true and correct account, in the form to be prescribed in their license, of the quantities and description of liquor received and sold by them, and the stock in hand.

This account shall be written up to date daily, and shall be open at all times to inspection by any duly appointed Excise Officer. An abstract of his account shall be forwarded by each wholesale dealer to the Political Agent, Quetta, by the tenth day of every month, showing separately, the quantity of liquor supplied by him to each retail shop during the preceding month.

30. No sub-letting of licenses of any kind in connection with the manufacture or sale of country liquor shall be permitted without the previous consent in writing of the Political Agent.

31. Special permits (Form No. V) current for specified period, may be granted free of charge, by the Political Agent or such other officer of a rank not below that of Extra-Assistant Commissioner as may be authorised by the Revenue Commissioner in this behalf, to respectable persons of good position, enabling them to obtain from the distillery, or from retail vendors, but not from wholesale vendors, country liquor in quantities not exceeding nine gallons at one time, and to keep such liquor in their possession for their own private use.

When liquor is thus obtained, on a special permit from the distillery, an additional
 Additional still-head duty on liquor rate of R 1-8-0 per gallon of still-head duty shall be levied
 issued on special permits. upon it. Care must be taken that these permits are not
 abused so as to result in unlicensed retail sale.

By order,

H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,
 First Assistant.

FORM No. 1.

(Para. 4 of the Notification.)

License for the manufacture and sale of country spirit at the Public Distillery at Quetta.

of (hereinafter called the licensee), is hereby authorized,
 under and subject to the provisions of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), to distil spirit at
 the Public Distillery at Quetta from the 190
 to the 190, and to sell and issue the said spirit from
 the distillery during that period subject to the terms and conditions mentioned :—

1. The strength of spirit to be distilled under this license shall be between 10° and 15°
 under-proof, and the licensee shall not manufacture in, or remove from, the Distillery,
 spirit of any other strength.

2. The licensee shall not sell spirit except to persons licensed to sell country spirit by
 wholesale or retail in Baluchistan and to persons holding special permits authorising
 them to remove spirit from the distillery, and shall not remove spirit, or allow spirit to
 be removed, from the distillery except under a permit issued by the Political Agent or
 by an officer duly empowered by the Political Agent in that behalf.

3. The licensee shall pay to Government a rent of R 100 per mensem, payable in
 advance on the first day of each month for the use, during the period of this license,
 of the distillery with its stills, store-rooms and other buildings. He shall provide all other
 utensils, vessels and appliances necessary for fermenting and distilling the spirit, and
 or its storage and removal.

4. The licensee shall not carry on the distillation of spirit in such a manner as may, in
 the opinion of the Distillery Inspector, be likely to cause injury to life or property, or to
 cause nuisance on or about the distillery premises, and he shall strictly and forthwith
 obey all orders given by the officer aforesaid in this behalf. No ingredients noxious to
 health shall be used in distilling, or put into the spirit after it is made.

6. The licensee shall be bound to supply country spirit of the strength prescribed in
 clause 1 to any wholesale or retail licensed vendor, or special permit holder in Baluchistan
 on payment of a price, in addition to still-head duty at the rate of per gallon.

7. The licensee shall not remove, or allow anyone to remove, from the distillery,
 spirit manufactured by him until it has been gauged and tested by the officer in charge
 of the distillery, and until after the duty leviable thereon has been paid.

8. The licensee shall not give or sell spirit to any person for consumption on the
 distillery premises.

9. The licensee shall provide such locks and fastenings for the doors of the store-
 rooms, and shall store spirit in casks or other vessels of such kind and capacity, as the
 Revenue Commissioner may direct, and shall obey all rules that may be prescribed for the
 management and working of the distillery. All spirits stored, and all materials and apparatus
 kept, within the distillery premises shall be at the risk of the distiller. No claim to
 compensations on account of loss from fire or any other cause will be entertained.

10. All spirit shall be distilled twice over before it is removed from the distillery.

11. The minimum quantity of spirit that shall be issued from the distillery at one
 time is 5 imperial gallons.

12. No bottling of spirits shall be done in the distillery.

13. A reserve of two month's supply of spirit shall be kept in the distillery, except
 during the last two months of this license, when the prescribed reserve may be drawn
 upon.

Two weeks' supply of spirit, calculated on the consumption of the immediately preced-
 ing three months, shall be handed over to the Excise authorities by the distiller on the
 expiry of this license.

For the two weeks' supply so handed over the incoming distiller shall pay to the
 outgoing distiller such price as may be mutually agreed upon, provided that if they do not
 agree as to the price they shall refer to the Political Agent, whose arbitration shall be final.

14. On the expiry of this license, or if it be revoked or cancelled, all materials and ingredients, as well as all vessels and other apparatus belonging to the licensee, shall be forthwith removed from the distillery, unless transferred to the incoming distiller; and all spirit then remaining in the distillery, in excess of the two weeks' supply referred to in the last preceding clause, shall be disposed of in such manner as to the Revenue Commissioner may seem fit.

15. The licensee shall obey all rules and lawful orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner, the Political Agent and the officer in charge of the distillery, and his stock of spirit and materials for distillation shall always be open to inspection by any Excise Officer.

16. Copper vessels properly tinned may be used for conveying liquor from the distillery to a shop, but they shall not be allowed for the storage of spirit. Such vessels shall be retinned at the expense of the distiller whenever the officer in charge of the distillery considers that they require retinning.

17. The licensee shall keep in the distillery correct and true accounts, written up to date daily, of his receipts and disbursements connected with the manufacture and sale of spirit under this license, and of all materials and ingredients received and used in the manufacture of spirit, and of the quantities and strengths of the spirits manufactured at, and removed from, the distillery.

These accounts, together with any others that the Excise authorities may prescribe, shall be produced for inspection whenever required by the Political Agent, or the Distillery Inspector, or by any officer deputed for the purpose.

18. If the licensee shall desire to be absent at any time from the distillery, he shall appoint some person, approved by the Political Agent in writing, to be his agent during his absence, and shall furnish him with a power-of-attorney (of which a copy shall be deposited with the Political Agent), authorising him to act in all matters relating to this license in his behalf. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of any agent whom he so appoints and of every servant employed by him in the manufacture, storage, sale and removal of spirit, as if they were his own acts and omissions.

19. It is entirely within the discretion of the Revenue Commissioner whether he will or will not renew this license at the expiration of the term for which it is granted. It is also entirely within the discretion of the Revenue Commissioner whether he will or will not permit the heir or legal representative of the holder of the license, in case of death, to have the benefit of the license for the unexpired portion of the term for which it was granted.

20. Upon any breach of any of the above conditions, established to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioner, this license is liable to be cancelled and the offender, in addition to the cancellation of his license, will be liable to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

Granted this _____ day of _____ 19__.

Revenue Commissioner.

COUNTERPART AGREEMENT.

I _____ of _____ the _____
(Impressed stamp of 8 annas.) abovenamed licensee, hereby agree to all the terms and conditions heretofore written and expressed.

Licensee.

Signed in our presence, this day of _____ 19__.

Witnesses:

FORM II.

(PARA. 14 OF NOTIFICATION.)

License for the wholesale vend of Country Spirit.

License is hereby granted to _____ of _____ (hereinafter called the licensee) authorizing him under and subject to the provisions of the Excise Act (XII of 1896) to sell by wholesale country liquor at his dépôt situated at _____

from the subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which, or a conviction for any offence under the Excise Act, shall render the licensee liable to the forfeiture of his license, in addition to any penalty imposed upon him under that law. A fee of Rs 19 to the 19 to cover the whole period of this license shall be paid in advance to

2. The licensee shall carry on the business of the said depôt in person. If he shall wish to appoint another person to officiate for him in conducting the business he shall first obtain the permission of the Political Agent, which shall be endorsed on the back of this license. The licensee shall, however, be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person so appointed to officiate for him, and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

3. A signboard shall be affixed over the entrance to the premises, on which shall be printed in English and in Urdu, the name of the licensee, and the words "Licensed wholesale vendor of country spirits."

4. The licensee shall obtain all spirit that he may require from the licensed distiller at the Quetta distillery, on payment of the still-head duty and the price of the liquor as fixed for the time being, and no spirit shall be sold at the premises for which this license is granted except country spirit so obtained.

5. Spirit will be issued from the distillery at strength between 10° and 15° under-proof, and the licensee shall sell it at the same strength. No flavouring or colouring substance shall be added by the licensee to such spirit, nor shall the spirit be diluted while in the possession of the licensee. The licensee shall sell spirit to licensed retail vendors of country spirits only, and no spirit shall be transferred from the licensee's depôt to the shop of a licensed retail vendor without a pass signed by the licensee in the prescribed form. (Form No. IV.)

6. The licensee shall not sell or keep spirit for wholesale vend at any other place than that described in this license. He shall not allow any spirit to be drunk on the premises, nor shall he sell in less quantities than two imperial gallons or one dozen reputed quart bottles.

7. The licensee's premises and all liquor therein shall at all times be open to inspection by the Political Agent, and the Superintendent of Police, or by any officer deputed by the Political Agent to inspect the same.

8. The licensee shall keep in his depôt in the Form A annexed a true account of all receipts and sales of liquor. This account shall be kept regularly, and written up to date every day. It shall be open at all times to inspection by the Political Agent or any other official authorized by the Political Agent, and an abstract thereof (in Form B annexed) shall be submitted to the Political Agent on the tenth day of each month, showing the receipts and sales during the preceding month.

9. All passes covering the transport of spirits from the distillery to the licensee's depôt shall be returned to the Distillery Inspector at or before the expiry of the period prescribed therein.

10. The business covered by this license shall not be sold, sublet, or otherwise alienated, without the consent in writing of the Political Agent. It is entirely within the discretion of the Political Agent whether he will or will not renew this license at the expiration of the term for which it is granted. It will also be optional with the Political Agent whether he will or will not permit the heir or legal representative of the licensee in case of death, to have the benefit of the license for the unexpired portion of the term for which it was granted.

11. The Political Agent shall have power to suspend or cancel this license in whole or in part if, in his opinion, there has been an infringement by the licensee, or by any of his servants of any of the conditions thereof, or of any provisions of the law relating to excise for the time being in force.

12. Any spirit remaining in the possession of the licensee on the expiry of this license shall forthwith be made over to the Political Agent to be dealt with as the Revenue Commissioner may direct.

13. The licensee shall be entitled to a refund of duty paid by him on any spirit thus made over to the Political Agent on the expiry or termination of this license, provided that such termination has not been caused by the cancellation or suspension of his license.

14. If it appears at any time to the Revenue Commissioner that the licensee is charging exorbitant rates for the sale of spirits to retail vendors, the Revenue Commissioner may fix and vary from time to time a maximum rate for such sale, and the licensee shall have no claim to compensation on account of a rate so fixed.

FORM A OF ACCOUNT.

[illegible]

B

ABSTRACT FORM TO BE SENT TO POLITICAL AGENT.

	Month.	No. of gallons of spirits in store on the last day of preceding month.	No. of gallons of spirits received from distillery during the month.	Total No. of gallons to be accounted for.	No. of gallons issued to retail vendors.	No. of gallons remaining in store.	Name of retail vendor.	Locality of shop.	No. of gallons sold.
		Strength.	Strength.	Strength.	Strength.	Stre gth.			Strength.

FORM No. III.

(PART 17 OF NOTIFICATION.)

License for the retail sale of Country Spirits.

License is hereby granted to _____ of _____ (hereinafter called the licensee) authorizing him under the provisions of the Excise Act (XII of 1896), to sell country spirit by retail at his shop situated in _____ at _____ and owned by _____ from the _____ 19 _____ to the _____ 19 _____ subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which shall render the licensee liable to the forfeiture of this license, as well as of the advance deposit made by him, in addition to any other penalty prescribed in the Excise Act.

1. The licensee shall pay to Government the sum of R _____ in the following monthly instalments:—

For April	R	For May	R
" June "		" July "	
" August "		" September "	
" October "		" November "	
" December "		" January "	
" February "		" March "	

2. The fees due for the last two months of the period covered by this license shall be paid in advance by way of security. This deposit shall be liable to forfeiture in the event of default or breach of any of the conditions of this license. If not so forfeited, it shall be applied to the payment of the last two monthly instalments of the fee. The fees due for each of the other months of the period covered by this license shall be paid in advance not later than the 5th day of each month.

3. The licensee shall obtain all the spirit he requires either from a licensed wholesale country spirit vendor, or from the licensed distiller at the Quetta Distillery direct, and he shall not have in his shop, or sell therein, any liquor other than country spirit so obtained. He shall not receive into his shop any spirit except such as is covered by the prescribed permit or pass, nor shall he keep or sell spirit in any place except in his shop above described. All permits and passes shall be returned at or before the expiry of the period prescribed therein to the licensed wholesale vendor or the Distillery Inspector at Quetta as the case may be.

4. The maximum strength at which the licensee shall sell spirit to the public shall be 10° under-proof, the maximum selling rates for either plain or flavoured spirit shall be as follows:—

R 1-4-0 per reputed quart bottle ;
 R 1-2-0 per medium bottle ;
 R 0-10-0 per pint bottle ;

and not more than one reputed quart bottle, or one medium bottle, or two pint bottles shall be sold to any person at one time. Larger quantities, not exceeding 9 gallons at one time may, however, be supplied to special permit holders possessing written authority to obtain the liquor from the licensee.

5. The licensee shall not receive wearing apparel, or ornaments, or any other consideration except coin, in return for liquor, nor shall he sell liquor on credit.

6. The licensee shall carry on the business of the said shop in person. If he shall wish to appoint any other person to officiate for him in conducting the business thereof, he shall first obtain the permission of the Political Agent endorsed on the back of this license. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person so appointed to officiate for him, and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

7. The licensee shall not keep his shop open, or sell spirit after 11 o'clock at night, nor shall he open his shop or sell spirit before 6 o'clock in the morning. The Political Agent may, however, by special written order, permit the shop to be kept open and liquor sold up to 12 o'clock midnight.

8. The licensee shall not allow any person to drink to intoxication in his shop, nor shall he permit disorderly persons to remain on the premises, nor allow gambling there. He shall give immediate information to the nearest Police Officer of any irregularity tending to disturb the public peace.

9. The licensee shall close his shop whenever ordered to do so by the Political Agent, or the Superintendent of Police or a Magistrate, and of his own accord during riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood thereof. The Police shall at all times have access to every part of his shop for Police purposes; and the licensee shall give entry thereto to any Excise Officer at any hour of the day or night.

10. A signboard shall be put up at the entrance to the shop, inscribed with the name of the vendor, and the designation "Licensed retail vendor of country spirits."

FORM No. IV.

(Para. 24 of Notification.)

Pass for removal of country spirits from wholesale to retail shops.

No.

1. Name of wholesale shop.
2. Name of licensed vendor to whom issued.
3. Date of issue.
4. Quantity of spirits.
5. Name of shop to which issued.
6. Name of person in charge of consignment.
7. Time to be spent on journey.

Wholesale Vendor.

No.

1. Name of wholesale shop.
2. Name of licensed vendor to whom issued.
3. Date of issue.
4. Quantity of spirits.
5. Name of shop to which issued.
6. Name of person in charge of consignment.
7. Time to be spent on journey.

Wholesale Vendor.

NOTE.—The first portion to remain permanently attached, the second to be torn off and given to person in charge of consignment and when received back to be pasted to first portion.

FORM No. V.

(Para. 31 of Notification.)

Special Permit.

Permission is hereby granted to

to obtain at the distillery at Quetta, or from a licensed retail vendor of country spirit, and to retain in his possession in his house, for domestic use only, any quantity of country spirit not exceeding 9 gallons. This permit shall hold good from the 19 to the 19

The said Political Agent may recall it at any time without assigning any reason for such recall.

Dated

19

Political Agent.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH
BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Ziarat, the 16th July 1909.

No. 1277-Z.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 9, 10 and 65 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as extended to British Baluchistan the said Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the supply of country spirit, the grant of licenses for the sale, wholesale and retail, of country spirit, and for the issue and transport thereof in British Baluchistan with effect from the 1st October 1909:—

1. All country liquor for consumption in British Baluchistan shall be supplied from the distillery established under Notification No. dated by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.
2. The existing distillery at Sibi shall be closed from the date on which these rules come into force, and will be converted, if necessary, into a wholesale vend depôt, *vide* rule 7.
3. Licensed wholesale and retail vendors, or special permit holders may, on payment of still-head duty at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury, or where there is no Treasury, or Sub-Treasury at the Tahsil, obtain from the Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officer or Tahsildar receipted applications showing the amount of duty paid, and the quantity of liquor the issue of which is covered thereby.

The applicant or his agent shall then proceed to the distillery and arrange with the distiller or his representative for the purchase of the liquor, and having done so shall obtain the distiller's signature or the signature of his representative, on the back of the receipted application, in token of his consent to the removal of the liquor. He shall then present the paper so signed to the Distillery Inspector who, after satisfying himself that the paper is in order shall issue a pass for the removal of the liquor.

4. All passes issued by the Distillery Inspector shall be returned to him at or before the expiry of the period specified therein, which shall be fixed for each shop by the Political Agent in charge of the District in which the shop is situated.

5. One or more wholesale dealers, who shall not be licensed distillers, may be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned, if necessary for the convenience of retail vendors. But as is explained in Rule 12 retail vendors shall be at liberty to obtain their liquor either from the wholesale dealers or from the distillery direct, whichever they may prefer.

NOTE.—Where possible competing wholesale licenses should be granted, so as to prevent the supply to retailers becoming a monopoly.

6. Wholesale dealers shall receive licenses in form No. II attached, and shall pay a license fee to be paid by wholesale dealer. license fee to be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner.

Wholesale dealers using Government buildings shall also pay rent to be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner for the use of such buildings. Rent charged to wholesale dealers who use Government buildings.

7. Licensed wholesale dealers shall establish a depôt or warehouse at some convenient place, to be approved of by the local authorities, within or adjacent to, the respective areas for which they have the license. They shall obtain all the liquor they require from the distillery at Quetta and shall not, unless they are also retail vendors, be permitted to supply liquor to any person except a retail vendor, or his authorised agent, nor shall they be permitted to issue liquor in quantities of less than 2 gallons, or 12 reputed quart bottles. Wholesale dealers must establish warehouses or depôts. Wholesale dealers to obtain all liquor from distillery at Quetta. They shall only supply liquor to retail vendors. Minimum quantities they can supply.

8. The distiller shall provide vessels of fixed capacity to be approved by the Revenue Commissioner, in which liquor shall be removed from the distillery. But the person removing the liquor shall make his own arrangements for the conveyance thereof to its destination. Distiller to provide casks or other suitable vessels of fixed capacity. Wholesale dealer to arrange for conveyance of liquor from the distillery to his warehouse.

9. Licenses for the retail vend of country spirit shall be in Form No. III attached. They shall be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned for such period as may be specified in the license, and for such shops as may be approved by him. The right to receive such licenses shall be put up to auction, either separately or in groups of shops every year, or at such intervals as may be determined by the Revenue Commissioner and such licenses shall, as a rule, be sold to the highest bidder, but the Deputy Commissioner may accept the highest bid or not, as he thinks desirable. Retail vendors.

10. Wholesale dealers may also keep retail shops, but, if they do so, a separate license shall be taken out for each retail shop. Wholesale dealers may keep retail shops.

11. No new shop shall be opened, or existing shop closed or removed to another building or place without permission from the local authorities concerned. No change of shops without permission.

12. Retail vendors may obtain liquor for their requirements from any licensed wholesale dealer or dealers in Baluchistan or from the Quetta Distillery direct. Retail vendors may get liquor either from distillery or from wholesale dealers.

The minimum quantity of liquor which can be obtained from the distillery shall, however, be 5 gallons, while the minimum quantity which a wholesale dealer may supply shall be two gallons in bulk, or one dozen reputed quart bottles, *vide* Rule 7. Minimum quantity supplied by wholesale dealers and by distillery.

13. If a retail vendor wishes to get his liquor from the distillery he shall proceed as laid down in rule 3. Procedure when retail vendor takes liquor direct from the distillery.

14. When removing liquor from the distillery the retail vendor shall use the vessels of fixed capacity provided at the distillery at the cost of the distiller, and to make his own arrangements for their transport to his shop from the distillery. Retail vendors must use distillery vessels for removal of liquor therefrom.

15. If a retail vendor wishes to get his liquor from a wholesale dealer he shall arrange for payment to the wholesale dealer of the price of the liquor, which may include still-head duty, the cost of the liquor as charged by the distiller, subject to the maximum rate stated in the distiller's tender, and such reasonable profit as the wholesale dealer may charge to recomp himself. Procedure when retail vendor takes liquor from wholesale dealer.

for the expenses of the wholesale depôt and the transport of the liquor thereto. The Revenue Commissioner may prescribe and vary from time to time in respect to all wholesale vendors or any wholesale vendor the maximum rates of sale by wholesale to retail vendors if it appears that the wholesale vendors are charging exorbitant rates.

NOTE.—As the retail vendors can always, if they prefer get their liquor direct from the distillery on payment of the fixed price and still-head duty, wholesale dealers will be unable to charge exorbitant prices.

16. No liquor shall be transferred from a wholesale depôt to a retail shop without a pass signed by the wholesale vendor in the prescribed form (Form No. IV).
Pass required to remove liquor from wholesale depôt to retail shops.

After filling up the pass both parts shall be signed by the licensed wholesale vendor or his representative, one part shall be given to the person removing the spirit and the counterfoil shall be retained for record and reference. Passes will only be current for the period specified therein, which shall be fixed in each case by the wholesale vendor and shall be returned to the wholesale vendor who shall paste them to the counterfoils. The wholesale vendor shall make no issues to any shop while a pass for that shop is outstanding, and he shall be held responsible for reporting to the officer in charge of excise all cases of undue delay in returning, or failure to return, passes.

Liquor may be removed from wholesale depôts in any vessel.

17. Retail vendors may remove liquor from wholesale depôts in vessels of any capacity provided, either by themselves or by the wholesale dealers.

Bottling may be done by wholesale dealers.

18. To enable wholesale dealers to supply liquor to retail vendors in bottles when so required, such bottling as may be necessary may be done at their wholesale depôts.

Rates and strength for retail sale.

19. The maxima rates at which retail vendors shall sell liquor whether flavoured or plain to the public shall be :—

R 1-4-0 per reputed quart bottle,
 R 1-2-0 per medium bottle,
 R 0-10-0 per pint bottle,

and not more than one reputed quart or medium bottle, or two pint bottles, shall be supplied at one time to any one person.

The maximum strength of liquor sold shall be 10° under-proof; but no minimum retail sale strength shall be fixed.

Liquor may be sold at shops by dram or bottle for consumption on and off the premises.

20. Retail vendors may sell liquor, either by the dram or by the bottle, to be consumed on the premises on the conditions set forth in their license.

They may also sell in the same quantities to persons who may wish to take the liquor away for consumption at their homes or elsewhere.

Accounts of wholesale and retail vendors.

21. Wholesale dealers and retail vendors shall keep at their depôts or shops, as the case may be, a true and correct account in the form to be prescribed in their license of the quantities and description of liquor received and sold by them, and the stock in hand.

This account shall be written up to date daily, and shall be open at all times to inspection by any duly appointed Excise Officer.

An abstract of his account shall be forwarded by each wholesale dealer to the Political Agent, Quetta, by the tenth day of every month showing separately the quantity of liquor supplied by him to each retail shop during the preceding month.

Sub-letting of any kind of license prohibited.

22. No sub-letting of licenses of any kind in connection with the manufacture or sale of country liquor shall be permitted without the previous consent in writing of the Political Agent.

Special permits for large quantities for private use.

23. Special permits (in Form No. V) current for specified period, may be granted, free of charge, by the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer of a rank not below that of Extra Assistant Commissioner as may be authorised in this behalf, to respectable persons of good position, enabling them to obtain from the distillery, or from retail vendors, but not from wholesale vendors, country liquor in quantities not exceeding nine gallons at one time and to keep such liquor in their possession for their own private use.

Additional still-head duty on liquor issued on special permits.

When liquor is thus obtained, on a special permit, from the distillery, an additional rate of R 1-8-0 per gallon of still-head duty shall be levied upon it. Care must be taken that these permits are not abused so as to result in unlicensed retail sale.

By order,

H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,
 Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan

FORM No. II.

(PARA. 6 OF NOTIFICATION).

License for the wholesale vend of country spirit.

License is hereby granted to _____ of _____ (hereinafter called the licensee) authorising him under and subject to the provisions of the Excise Act (XII of 1896), to sell by wholesale country liquor at his depôt situated at _____ from the _____ 19 to the _____

19 subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which, or a conviction for any offence under the Excise Act, shall render the licensee liable to the forfeiture of his license in addition to any penalty imposed upon him under that law:—

1. A fee of R _____ to cover the whole period of this license shall be paid in advance to _____

2. The licensee shall carry on the business of the said depôt in person. If he shall wish to appoint another person to officiate for him in conducting the business, he shall first obtain the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, which shall be endorsed on the back of this license. The licensee shall, however, be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person so appointed to officiate for him, and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

3. A sign board shall be affixed over the entrance to the premises on which shall be printed, in English and in Urdu, the name of the licensee, and the words "Licensed wholesale vendor of country spirits."

4. The licensee shall obtain all spirit that he may require from the licensed distiller at the Quetta Distillery on payment of the still-head duty and the price of the liquor as fixed for the time being, and no spirit shall be sold at the premises for which this license is granted except country spirit so obtained.

5. Spirit will be issued from the distillery at strength between 10° and 15° under-proof, and the licensee shall sell it at the same strength. No flavouring or colouring substance shall be added by the licensee to such spirit, nor shall the spirit be diluted while in the possession of the licensee. The licensee shall sell spirit to licensed retail vendors of country spirit only, and no spirit shall be transferred from the licensee's depôt to the shop of a licensed retail vendor without a pass signed by the licensee, in the prescribed form (Form No. IV).

6. The licensee shall not sell or keep spirit for wholesale vend at any other place than that described in this license. He shall not allow any spirit to be drunk on the premises, nor shall he sell in less quantities than two imperial gallons or one dozen reputed quart bottles.

7. The licensee's premises and all liquor therein shall at all times be open to inspection by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Superintendent of Police, or by any officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner to inspect the same.

8. The licensee shall keep in his depôt in the Form A annexed a true account of all receipts and sales of liquor. This account shall be kept regularly and written up to date every day. It shall be open at all times to inspection by the Deputy Commissioner or any other official authorised by the Deputy Commissioner and an abstract thereof in Form B annexed shall be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner on the tenth day of each month, showing the receipts and sales during the preceding month.

9. All passes covering the transport of spirit from the distillery to the licensee's depôt shall be returned to the Distillery Inspector at or before the expiry of the period prescribed therein.

10. The business covered by this license shall not be sold, sublet, or otherwise alienated without the consent in writing of the Deputy Commissioner. It is entirely within the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner whether he will or will not renew this license at the expiration of the term for which it is granted. It will also be optional with the Deputy Commissioner whether he will or will not permit the heir or legal representative of the licensee in case of death, to have the benefit of the license for the unexpired portion of the term for which it was granted.

11. The Deputy Commissioner shall have power to suspend or cancel this license in whole or in part if, in his opinion, there has been an infringement by the licensee or by any of his servants, of any of the conditions thereof, or of any provisions of the law relating to excise for the time being in force.

12. Any spirit remaining in the possession of the licensee on the expiry of this license shall forthwith be made over to the Deputy Commissioner, to be dealt with as the Revenue Commissioner may direct.

13. The licensee shall be entitled to a refund of duty paid by him on any spirit thus made over to the Deputy Commissioner on the expiry or termination of this license provided that such termination has not been caused by the cancellation or suspension of his license.

14. If it appears at any time to the Revenue Commissioner that the licensee is charging exorbitant rates for the sale of spirits to retail vendors the Revenue Commissioner may fix and vary from time to time a maximum rate for such sale, and the licensee shall have no claim to compensation on account of a rate so fixed.

FORM NO. III.

(PARA. 9 OF NOTIFICATION).

License for the retail sale of country spirit.

License is hereby granted to _____ of _____
(hereinafter called the licensee) authorising him under the provisions of the Excise Act
(XII of 1896), to sell country spirit by retail at his shop situated in _____

at _____ from the _____ 19____
and owned by _____ to the _____ 19____

subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which shall render the licensee liable to the forfeiture of this license as well as of the advance deposit made by him, in addition to any other penalty prescribed in the Excise Act.

1. The licensee shall pay to Government the sum of R _____
in the following monthly instalments:—

For April	R	For May	R
„ June „		„ July „	
„ August „		„ September „	
„ October „		„ November „	
„ December „		„ January „	
„ February „		„ March „	

2. The fees due for the last two months of the period covered by this license, shall be paid in advance by way of security. This deposit shall be liable to forfeiture in the event of default or breach of any of the conditions of this license. If not so forfeited it shall be applied to the payment of the last two monthly instalments of the fee. The fees due for each of the other months of the period covered by this license shall be paid in advance not later than the fifth day of each month.

3. The licensee shall obtain all the spirit he requires either from a licensed wholesale country spirit vendor, or from the licensed distiller at the Quetta Distillery direct; and he shall not have in his shop, or sell therein, any liquor other than country spirit so obtained. He shall not receive into his shop any spirit except such as is covered by the prescribed permit or pass nor shall he keep or sell spirit in any place except in his shop above described—all permits and passes shall be returned at or before the expiry of the period prescribed therein to the licensed wholesale vendor or the Distillery Inspector at Quetta as the case may be.

4. The maximum strength at which the licensee shall sell spirit to the public shall be 10° under-proof. The maximum selling rates for either plain or flavoured spirit shall be as follows:—

R1-4-0 per reputed quart bottle;
R1-2-0 per medium bottle;
R0-10-0 per pint bottle;

and not more than one reputed quart bottle, or one medium bottle, or two pint bottles shall be sold to any person at one time. Larger quantities, not exceeding nine gallons at one time, may however be supplied to special permit holders possessing written authority to obtain the liquor from the licensee.

5. The licensee shall not receive wearing apparel, or ornaments or any other consideration except coin in return for liquor nor shall he sell liquor on credit.

6. The licensee shall carry on the business of the said shop in person. If he shall wish to appoint any other person to officiate for him in conducting the business thereof, he shall first obtain the permission of the Deputy Commissioner endorsed on the back of this license. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person so appointed to officiate for him, and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

7. The licensee shall not keep his shop open, or sell spirit after 11 o'clock at night, nor shall he open his shop or sell spirit before 6 o'clock in the morning. The Deputy Commissioner may however by special written order permit the shop to be kept open and liquor sold up to 12 o'clock midnight.

8. The licensee shall not allow any person to drink to intoxication in his shop, nor shall he permit disorderly persons to remain on the premises nor allow gambling there. He shall give immediate information to the nearest Police Officer of any irregularity tending to disturb the public peace.

9. The licensee shall close his shop whenever ordered to do so by the Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of Police or a Magistrate and of his own accord during riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood thereof. The police shall at all times have

Pass for removal of country spirits from wholesale to retail shops.

No.

1. Name of wholesale shop.
2. Name of licensed vendor to whom issued.
3. Date of issue.
4. Quantity of spirits.
5. Name of shop to which issued.
6. Name of person in charge of consignment.
7. Time to be spent on journey.

Wholesale Vendor.

Special Permit.

19

Deputy Commissioner.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th July 1909.

R69,870 0 0

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 48.80.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 17th July 1909.

The Hon'ble The Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Mr. J. V. Watkins, articled clerk to an Attorney of this Court, to act as 3rd Assistant Registrar, High Court, Original Side, during the absence of Mr. Ryper on leave from the 5th June 1909 or until further order.

By order,

W. R. FINK,
Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 14th July 1909.

No. 73.—The services of No. 1321, 1st class Hospital Assistant M. Kuppu Sami Pillai, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th June 1909.

The 16th July 1909.

No. 74.—The services of third class Assistant Surgeon Cyril Wilfred Rebeiro, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for temporary plague duty in that province with effect from the 20th June 1909.

The 17th July 1909.

No. 75.—Second Class Assistant Surgeon William John Masterson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is appointed to the Medical Store Depot, Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd June 1909.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.**NOTIFICATION.**

Dehra Dun, the 19th July 1909.

No. 79.—Mr. J. H. Nichol, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two days in extension of that granted to him in Notification No. 76, dated 25th May 1909.

S. BURRARD, Bt. Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 19th July 1909.

Mr. M. Stuart, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th August 1909 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. H. HOLLAND,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

**SURVEY OF INDIA.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 16th July 1909.

No. 6.—In supersession of Notification No. 3, dated 24th May 1909, Mr. B. C. Newland, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of 12th May 1909.

W. J. BYTHELL, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

JUBILEE RESEARCH PRIZES.

I. In supersession of a previous notification, dated the 12th August 1908, it is notified for general information that the theses or essays for the Jubilee Research Prize for 1910 should be sent privately to the Registrar not later than the 30th June, 1910 and not 30th June 1909, as was previously announced.

II. The following subjects have been named by the Syndicate for the Jubilee Research Prize Essays for 1911:—

- (1) The temperature variation of the torsional rigidity of Nickel.
- (2) History of Prices and Wages in India, with special reference to Bengal.

The theses or essays should be sent privately to the Registrar not later than the 30th June 1911. Every thesis or essay should bear a motto but not the name of the candidate and should be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto outside and containing inside the name and address of the candidate.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE :
The 20th July, 1909.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

On the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Senate, the Government of India are pleased to order, under section 21, sub-section (3) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), that the University Law College, Calcutta, shall be affiliated to the Calcutta University in Law up to the standard of the Preliminary and Final B. L. Examinations, with effect from 1st July 1909.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE :
The 22nd July, 1909.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 28th June 1909.

No. 118.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent of the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 4th July 1909.

No. 119.—Munshi Ahmad Husain, Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, or until further orders.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Note.	Value. ₹	Name of Claimant.
W 114 of 09-10.	U. A. 66 62022	100	Babu Arjun Jha, Muktear, Madhipura, Bhagalpur.

J. DEVINE,

Assistant Comptroller-General,
in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;

The 20th July 1909.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Amended list of successful candidates at the Public Works Department 4th grade Accountantship Examination held by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 7th, 1909, at Sibpur, Simla, Shillong, Chittagong and Rangoon Centres.

Registration No.	Name.	Centre.
1	Harendra Nath Ganguli	Chittagong.
104	Punchanan Das	Sibpur.
7	Rash Behary De	"
28	Mati Lal Kapur	Simla.
32	V. E. Depenning	Sibpur.
61	M. L. Guha	Rangoon.
183	Rohini Kumar Roy Choudhury	Sibpur.
154	Tara Prasana Gupta	"
98	Melville O. Marchant	"
91	Radha Krishna Syal	"
151	Dwijendra Nath Dutta	"
119	Krishna Chandra Marick	"
53	N. Jembunathan	Rangoon.
57	V. S. Mahadevan	"
109	Fani Bhusan Ganguly	Sibpur.
29	Dwijendra Nath Deb	"
31	Nogendra Lal Chatterjee	"
56	N. R. Gopala Krishna Iyer	Rangoon.
70	Jyotish Chandra Chatterjee	Sibpur.
100	Rajoni Kanta Sarkar	"
65	T. M. Subramanyan	Rangoon.
8	Radha Raman Ghose	Sibpur.
79	Hem Chandra De	Shillong.
40	Basanto Kumar Nandi	Sibpur.
94	Hem Ranjan Chandra	"
78	Mohendra Nath Chakravarty	"
166	Sarat Chandra Das Gupta	"
118	Jatindra Mohan Pal	"
71	V. V. Subramanian	"
73	R. Serangapany	"
74	Beni Madhub Bhowmik	Shillong.
139	Hridoy Behari Ghose	Sibpur.
122	Gour Charan De	"
174	Debendra Nath Banerjee	"
20	Krishna Kissore Kar	"
21	Bejoy Krishna Das	"
82	Gouri Kanta Biswas	Shillong.
17	Subal Chandra Das	Sibpur.
60	Jitendra Kumar Nag	Rangoon.
83	Aswini Kumar Das	Shillong.
128	Kedar Nath Chakravarti	Sibpur.
145	T. J. George	"
176	Jotindra Mohan Kar	"

B. HEATON,

Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE;
Sibpur, the 19th July 1909.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 19th day of July 1909.

Number, Rank, and Name—5174, Private, James Grayson. Age—36 years 5 months. Height—5 feet 5 inches. Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, dark; eyes, brown. Trade—Clerk. Date of enlistment—31st December 1896. Place of enlistment—Liverpool.	Parish and County in which born—Saltrey, Chester, Cheshire. Date of desertion or absence—13th July 1909. Place of desertion or absence—Dinapore. Marks—Mole left groin, scar right shin and right buttock. Under 4 years' service to reckon towards limited engagement.
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S. G. MOORE, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

No. 2823.—Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, on the evening of the 1st July 1909, the undermentioned treasure was found in the hedge of the rick yard of one Lakanna Nanjappa, while his nephew was removing earth in the village of Domlur, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Description of property.

1. Copper idol representing "Easwara", weight 52 lbs., 1' 6" in height.
2. Ditto do. "Parvathi", weight 28 lbs., 1' 9" in height.

Value—About ₹100.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, at his office on Tuesday, the 23rd November 1909, at 1 P. M., in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

BANGALORE;
The 16th July 1909.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Collector.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July 1909.

No. 1102S-*Ap*.—Mr. A. F. Slater, Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th July 1909, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointment is made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—

Mr. V. A. Ajinkya, Assistant Superintendent, Postal Press, to act as Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh.

The 20th July 1909.

No. 1162 S-*Ap*.—Mr. N. Purushotham Naidu, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th July 1909.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF
COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathiagali, the 16th July 1909.

No. 540-N.—Lieutenant A. H. Napier, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Sheikhubudin Sanitarium on the forenoon of the 6th of May 1909.

The 19th July 1909.

No. 561-N.—Captain H. W. Pierpoint, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Bannu District on the afternoon of the 6th July 1909, relieving Captain H. S. Hutchison, M.B., I.M.S.

By order, etc.,

V. GABRIEL,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 13th July 1909.

No. 10-L.F.—The following schedule of revised octroi rates proposed to be levied in the Municipality of Kohat, in the district of Kohat, having been approved by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is published for general information under section 45 (9) of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891. The revised rates shall come into force on and from the 1st August 1909.

Schedule.

Articles.	RATE OF OCTROI.			REMARKS.
	By Maundage.	Ad valorem.	By tale.	
CLASS I.				
Articles of food and drink.	R a. p.			
1. Wheat and wheat flour . . .	0 0 9 per md.	...	...
2. Rice . . . . .	...	6 pies per rupee.	...	
3. Barley and barley flour . . .	0 0 6 per md.	...	...
4(A). I.—Gram	0 0 9 "	...	...
II.—Makki and Bajra	0 0 6 "	...	...
III.—Mash, Mung, Moth and other food grains.	0 0 9 "	...	...
4 (B) I.—All Dals	0 1 0 "	...	...
II. Suji	0 1 0 "	...	...
5. (a) Crystalized Sugar	0 4 6 "	...	...
(b) Desi or Country Sugar	0 4 6 "	...	...
6. (a) Gur, Shakkar, etc.	0 2 6 "	...	...
(b) Shira	0 2 0 "	...	...
7. Ghi	1 2 0 "	...	...
8. Other articles of food and drink				
(a) All fruits	}	6 pies per rupee.	...	
(b) All vegetables and edible roots				
(c) Milk, Butter, Cheese, Curds and Lard				

Articles.	RATE OF OCTROI.			REMARKS.
	By Maundage.	Ad valorem.	By tale.	
	<i>R a. p.</i>			
(d) Potatoes	0 1 0 per md.	...	...
(e) Jams and Condiments, not being spices, including Assafoetida, Betelnut and Linseed.	...	6 pies per rupee.	...	
(f) Oilman's stores	...	9 pies per rupee.	...	
(g) Meat of all kinds	
(h) Oil-cakes and Cotton seeds	
(i) Betel-leaf	
CLASS II.				
Animals for slaughter.				
(a) Goats and sheep	...	2 annas per head.	...	
(b) Horned Cattle	...	8 " "	...	
(c) All other Quadrupeds	...	8 " "	...	
CLASS III.				
Articles used for fuel lighting and washing.				
1. Vegetable oils	...	6 pies per rupee.	...	
2. Oilseeds	
3. Charcoal	Camel load 0-1-0. Bullock load 0-0-6. Donkey load 0-0-3 and Cart. load 0-8-0.
4. Wax, Tallow Candles and Soaps of all kinds.	...	6 pies per rupee.	...	
CLASS IV.				
Articles used in construction of buildings.				
1. Timber, Logs and Planks— (a) Articles made therefrom	...	6 pies per rupee.	...	
2. Bamboos and Ballies	
3. Bricks and Tiles, Pucca	
4. Sundried (Katcha) bricks	
5. Building Stone, Lime, Kankar and Surkhi.	
6. Paints, Colours and Turpentine	
7. Thatching grass, Cane, Munj, Hemp, Matting and ropes of all kinds.	
CLASS V.				
Drugs, Gums, Spices and Perfumes.				
1. Drugs, except Charas, Bhang and Ganja.	...	6 pies per rupee.	...	
2. Chemicals	
3. Spices	
4. Gums	
5. Perfumes	

Articles.	RATE OF OCTROI.			REMARKS.
	By maundage.	Ad valorem.	By tale.	
CLASS VI.				
Tobacco.				
1. Cheroots, Cigars and Cigarettes	...	6 pies per rupee.	...	
2. Foreign tobacco and country tobacco	...	3 pies per rupee.		
CLASS VII.				
Piece Goods and Textile Fabrics.				
1. Cloth and clothes of all kinds including things made of cotton, wool, pashmina, shawls, curtains, articles of millinery and haberdashery, fancy and piece goods (raw materials and wool).	}	4 pies per rupee.	...	
2. Tinsel, gold and silver lace and embroidered goods, silks and satins and articles made therefrom.				
3. Carpets, Darris, Rugs, Namdas, Tents and Canvas.				
4. Leather articles (including saddlery) and water-proofs.				
CLASS VIII.				
Metals.				
Metals and articles made wholly or partly thereof.	...	3 pies per rupee.	...	

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER
PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 17th July 1909.

No. 17-L. F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad in the Hazara District.

Non-officials.

1. Yasin Khan.
2. Nur Ahmad, Pleader.
3. Seth Musaji.
4. Seth Adamji.
5. Parma Nand, Bar-at-Law.
6. Chuhar Lal.
7. Chhaju Mal.
8. Newal Kishore.
9. Narain Singh.
10. Uttam Chand.

Re-appointed.

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Revenue Commissioner, N.W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd July 1909.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazára	Abbottabad .	3,395	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	15	31	1	
2		Nawashahr (notified area). .	4,114	2	2	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	51	63	2
3		Bufla .	7,029	3	8	11	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	82	37	3
4	Pesháwar	Haripur .	5,578	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	47	9	4
5		Pesháwar .	73,343	19	24	43	37	21	16	...	...	1	...	23	1	5	...	7	3	1	4	31	26	5
6		Kohat .	18,092	1	2	3	7	4	3	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	9	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu .	10,070	1	6	7	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	36	16	7
8		Lakki .	5,218	1	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan .	28,287	7	4	11	21	15	6	...	...	...	6	2	5	...	8	4	5	9	20	39	9	
10		Kulachi .	9,125	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	10
11		Tank (notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	47	11
		TOTAL	168,653	39	51	90	91	49	42	...	3	...	48	5	14	...	21	10	11	21	28	28		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd July 1909. Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.— In the 11 Municipal Towns, 90 births were registered (39 males and 51 females), giving a birth-rate of 28 *per mille* of population; 91 deaths were registered (49 males and 42 females), giving a death-rate of 28 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNY, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Miss Rachel Angela Betty, R. R. C., Lady Superintendent and Nursing Sister, Q. A. M. N. S. I.	Madras	31st December 1908 .	District Judge, Meerut, on 29th May 1909.	It is reported that Messrs. Grindlay & Co. are going to take out Letters of Administration in Calcutta.
Mrs. Berly Dessa .	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	5th May 1909 .	Sub-Judge in charge, Purnea, on 1st June 1909.	Not known whether the deceased has left any property or any Will. Further report is awaited.
H. D. Crable, a Driver on the G. I. P. Ry.	Agra	30th March 1909 .	District Judge, Agra, on 4th June 1909.	Mrs. McLeod, sister of the deceased, has been directed to apply for Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mr. R. F. Foster, Driver, E. I. Ry., late of Asansol.	Gangpur Station .	5th June 1909 .	District Judge, Burdwan, on 17th June 1909.	No Will of the deceased has yet been found. It is reported that the widow of the deceased will apply for Letters of Administration.
Mr. G. F. Paschand, of Fyzabad District.	Calcutta	22nd January 1909 .	District Judge, Fyzabad, on 24th May 1909.	Probate of the Will left by the deceased has been granted to the Executrix, Mrs. A. Paschand, of Fyzabad.
Mr. W. H. Woodger, late a Guard of the E. I. Ry.	Gaya	18th May 1909 .	District Judge, Gaya, on 22nd May 1909.	The value of the estate is under Rs. 1,000 and the Administrator-General will not take any action in this matter.
Mr. George Campbell, late a Contractor in the District of Mirzapur.	Mirzapur	12th May 1909 .	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 6th July 1909.	The deceased has left a Will appointing Mr. P. Wyndham, Collector and Magistrate of Mirzapur, as Executor, who has filed an application for Probate.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET ;
Calcutta, the 10th July 1909.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1909.

No. 12.—Mr. M. Y. Grant, Offg. District Traffic Superintendent is granted under Articles 260, 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from 25th July 1909, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July 1909.

No. 64-G.—Under the sanction conveyed in Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, letter No. 4140—103, dated the 11th of June 1909, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is reduced to Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade with effect from the 11th of June 1909.

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1909.

No. 16-T.—Mr. J. Steele, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 10th of April 1909.

No. 17-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 7th July to 20th July 1909:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Baihata	Eastern Bengal State Railway	19th June 1909	Opened.
Daladi	Morvi Railway	16th " "	"
Digsar	Ditto	16th " "	"
Dunyapur	North Western Railway	1st April 1909	"
Durgaoti	East Indian Railway	16th March 1909	"
Jahania	North Western Railway	1st April 1909	"
Kapren	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	1st July 1909	"
Keshorae-Patan	Ditto Ditto.	1st " "	"
Kutabpur	North Western Railway	1st April 1909	"
Laban	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	1st July 1909	"
Maryala	North Western Railway	1st April 1909	"
Rukanpur	Ditto	1st " "	"

The following alterations in the names of Telegraph Offices are notified:—

" Chingleput S. I. "	instead of " Chingleput Junction S. I. "
" Choungzon "	" " " Chounzon "
" Conjeeveram "	" " " Big Conjeeveram "
" Hosur "	" " " Hosur, Salem "
" Mandal, Gujarat "	" " " Mandal, Ahmedabad "
" Mangalam "	" " " Mangalam—Coimbatore "
" Mettupalaiyam "	" " " Mettupalaiyam—Coimbatore "
" Patri, Gujarat "	" " " Patri, Ahmedabad "
" Penakonda, Kistna "	" " " Penakonda "
" Penukonda, Anantapur "	" " " Penukonda "
" Sambhar Lake "	" " " Sambhar "
" Satyamangalam "	" " " Satyamangalam—Coimbatore "
" Tirur "	" " " Tirur, Malabar "
" Vellore, S. I. "	" " " Vellore Cantonment, S. I. "
" Walajah Road M. S. M. "	" " " Walajah Road Junction M. S. M. "

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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, London, W.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 3, Creed Lane, London, E. C.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. Rudolf Haupt, 1, Dorrienstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. A. R. Pillai & Co., Trivandrum.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
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- Monthly Weather Review, June to December 1908. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part II, by Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 30 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R2.
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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVII, Parts I, II, and III. L. Leigh Fermor, A.R. S.M., B. Sc. (London), F.G.S. R3 each part.

Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Vol. VI, Memoir. No. 2. Carl Diener, Ph.D. R1-4.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th March 1909.

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Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

“ It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.”

J. P. HEWETT,
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ENGLAND.				INDIA.			
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL AND MAY.		WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL AND MAY.	
Preliminary Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Preliminary Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
				RECEIPTS.			
				Revenue.			
				PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.			
				Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)			
				Opium.			
				Salt.			
				Stamps.			
				Excise.			
				Customs.			
				Other Heads.			
				TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS			
				Interest			
				Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint			
				Receipts by Civil Departments			
				Miscellaneous			
				Railways			
				Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)			
				Other Public Works			
				Receipts by Military Department			
				TOTAL REVENUE			
				Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.			
				Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railway			
				Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway construction			
				Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)			
				TOTAL			
				Debt, Deposits, and Advances.			
				Permanent Debt (net incurred)			
				Temporary do. (do.)			
				Unfunded do. (do.)			
				Deposits and Advances (net)			
				Loans and Advances by Imperial Government			
				Do. do. by Provincial Governments			
				Loans to Local Boards			
				Remittances (net)			
				Secretary of State's Bills drawn			
				Drafts on London (net)			
				TOTAL			
				TOTAL RECEIPTS			
				Opening Balance			
				GRAND TOTAL			
				Increase.			
				Decrease.			

ENGLAND.				INDIA.			
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL AND MAY.		WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL AND MAY.	
Preliminary Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Preliminary Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Expenditure:							
Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,83,53,000	2,99,16,000	3,05,25,000	12,81,90,000	2,99,16,000	3,05,25,000	3,05,25,000
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	465,29,000	60,33,000	65,23,000	5,24,31,000	60,33,000	65,23,000	65,23,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,99,45,000	58,72,000	61,94,000	4,30,77,000	58,72,000	61,94,000	61,94,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	20,91,32,000	3,06,47,000	3,20,40,000	21,20,92,000	3,06,47,000	3,20,40,000	3,20,40,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,56,79,000	72,95,000	50,89,000	3,35,02,000	72,95,000	50,89,000	50,89,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	2,10,52,000	1,49,17,000	16,65,000	1,49,17,000	1,49,17,000	16,65,000	16,65,000
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	25,77,25,000	3,93,16,000	3,98,16,000	24,88,83,000	3,93,16,000	3,98,16,000	3,98,16,000
Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,87,73,000	42,12,000	49,32,000	2,93,13,000	42,12,000	49,32,000	49,32,000
Other Public Works	6,56,74,000	78,71,000	81,03,000	6,25,00,000	78,71,000	81,03,000	81,03,000
Army Services	23,23,08,000	3,69,12,000	3,79,23,000	23,18,72,000	3,69,12,000	3,79,23,000	3,79,23,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	1,06,49,72,000	17,53,38,000	17,29,17,000	1,05,08,42,000	17,53,38,000	17,29,17,000	17,29,17,000
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.	1,06,49,72,000	17,53,38,000	17,29,17,000	1,05,08,42,000	17,53,38,000	17,29,17,000	17,29,17,000
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.	2,21,65,000	81,000	—7,24,000	9,15,72,000	81,000	—7,24,000	—7,24,000
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	9,178,000	27,13,000	16,12,000	...	27,13,000	16,12,000	16,12,000
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	3,16,43,000	27,94,000	2,38,000	9,45,72,000	27,94,000	2,38,000	2,38,000
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances.							
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	13,000	7,56,000	...	13,000	7,56,000	7,56,000
Temporary do. (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfunded do. (net discharged)	1,283,000	73,000	...	...	73,000	...	...
Deposits and Advances by Imperial Government	3,341,000	492,000	1,14,000	41,58,000	492,000	1,14,000	1,14,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	4,14,82,000	1,18,15,000	38,94,000	1,78,44,000	1,18,15,000	38,94,000	38,94,000
Loans to Local Boards	18,53,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	585,99,000	3,29,29,000	2,14,56,000	...	3,29,29,000	2,14,56,000	2,14,56,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	17,74,77,000	22,54,000	4,36,06,000	24,09,65,000	22,54,000	4,36,06,000	4,36,06,000
Do. exchange	5,39,000	13,000	2,22,000	3,600	13,000	2,22,000	2,22,000
Drafts on London (Net)	10,59,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	28,53,84,000	4,75,83,000	2,25,19,000	26,30,02,000	4,75,83,000	2,25,19,000	2,25,19,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,33,24,94,000	22,57,21,000	24,33,63,000	1,41,14,03,000	22,57,21,000	24,33,63,000	24,33,63,000
Closing Balance	15,35,38,000	18,33,80,000	13,07,06,000	18,33,80,000	18,33,80,000	13,07,06,000	13,07,06,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,53,00,37,000	40,91,01,000	37,40,69,000	1,59,53,46,000	40,91,01,000	37,40,69,000	37,40,69,000

F. C. HARRISON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

The 27th July 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th July 1909.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2909 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 26th July 1909 :—

No. 345 of 1909.—Rosalie Lancaster-Sutton, spinster, "North View," Mussoorie, U.P., India. *An improved mosquito net frame, and a fan to be used therein.*

No. 346 of 1909.—Samuel Stewart Harper, a citizen of the United States, having a post office address at No. 5751 Market street, city and county of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Wind mill.*

No. 347 of 1909.—Edward Emil Louis von Goldstein, rickshaw builder and general contractor, of Simla, British India. *Improvements in gates for starting horse races and the like.*

No. 348 of 1909.—John Collins Dallas, engineer, of 47 Middle road, Barrackpore, in Bengal, British India. *Improved method of and apparatus for sterilizing the effluent of latrines, septic tanks and the like.*

No. 349 of 1909.—A. A. Bachmann and A. Duclos, motor engineers, 52 Guriahat road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, India. *Transmission by friction disks and by belt depending from a new clutch system and differential adaptable to motor cars which can be made of any size and from any metal.*

No. 350 of 1909.—Percy Beattie-Crozier, Lieutenant, 4th (P. A. V.) Rajputs, Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. *Keeping the protective rubber rings, used on polo-sticks to lessen concussion, in their correct position on the stick.*

No. 351 of 1909.—John Hutchings, mining and mechanical engineer, of Capel House, 62 New Broad street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in and relating to internal combustion motor engine turbines or reaction wheels.*

No. 352 of 1909.—John Hutchings, mining and mechanical engineer, of Capel House, 62 New Broad street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for supplying combustible fluid under constant pressure.*

No. 353 of 1909.—Axel Julius Laurits Lassen, machine manufacturer, of Falkoneralle 94, Frederiksberg near Copenhagen, in the kingdom of Denmark. *A method of and apparatus for stoppering bottles with capsules.*

No. 354 of 1909.—John Pomeroy, inventor, formerly of Tay street, Invercargill, in the dominion of New Zealand, but now of Capel street, West Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in steam boiler furnaces.*

No. 355 of 1909.—George William Berry, mechanic, of 601 Mount Alexander road, Moonee Ponds, in the State of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in closets or commodes.*

No. 356 of 1909.—James Walker, temporary engineer, Public Works Department, Dhun Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. *An improved motor car wheel.*

No. 357 of 1909.—John David Ridler, loading fore man, Goods Shed, Sealdah, E. B. S. Railway. *Improved means for driving rotating fans and the like.*

No. 358 of 1909.—E. R. Subroyer, pensioned Comptroller under the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. *A door and window catch.*

No. 359 of 1909.—Charles Henry Brooke, civil engineer, 59 Ezra street, Calcutta. *A new or improved form of expanding metal to be known as convex metal, for use in re-enforcing concrete, building partition walls, floors and roofs and the like.*

No. 360 of 1909.—Robert Rawling, tinsmith, of 23 Sidthorpe street, and John Thomas White, engineer, Coatham House, Kirton Park Terrace, both of North Shields, in the county of Northumberland, England. *Improvements in ventilating shaft tops.*

No. 2910 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 415 of 1908.—Kenneth Willmot Deighton, district superintendent, of Central Provinces Police, c/o Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay. *Sealing railway wagons.* (Specification filed 21 June 1909.)

No. 472 of 1908.—Percy Gwynedd Porteous, district locomotive superintendent, and Richard Dermott Thompson, assistant locomotive superintendent, both of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Co., Perambur, Madras, British India. *Making the exchange between a station official and an engine driver or guard while a train is in motion, of a train key, tablet or other token, used in railway working for the purpose of blocking a section between any two stations.* (Specification filed 13 July 1909.)

No. 506 of 1908.—William Henry Johnson, metal merchant and manufacturer, of 24 and 26 Lever street, in the city of Manchester, England. *Improvements in reinforcing material or bonds for brickwork.* (Specification filed 14 July 1909.)

No. 520 of 1908.—Abraham Wynberg, diplomated technologue and teacher at the school for sugar industry in Amsterdam, Heerengracht 567. *Improvements in the treatment of sugarcane and sugarcane waste and in the manufacture of useful products therefrom.* (Specification filed 22 July 1909.)

No. 532 of 1908.—Alishaik Bidree, merchant, Bhue Gulli, Sholapur, near Bombay. *Improvements in the leasing mechanisms of warping machines.* (Specification filed 21 July 1909.)

No. 262 of 1909.—Composite Fuel Syndicate Limited (an English Joint Stock Company of Limited Liability, duly incorporated under English Laws), manufacturers, of 103 Hop Exchange, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of artificial fuel.* (Specification filed 15 July 1909.)

No. 269 of 1909.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in apparatus for packing tea-leaf and other produce, or material, in boxes, or other containers.* (Specification filed 13 July 1909.)

No. 276 of 1909.—The Otto-Hilgenstock Coke-Oven Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 4 Southampton Row, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in removing tar from the hot gases from coke ovens, gas retorts or the like.* (Specification filed 22 July 1909.)

No. 277 of 1909.—The Consolidated Brake and Engineering Company, Limited, and Edward Sydney Luard, engineers, both of Spencer House, South Place, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in rapid action valves for use with vacuum brake apparatus.* (Specification filed 22 July 1909.)

No. 278 of 1909.—The Consolidated Brake and Engineering Company, Limited, and Edward Sydney Luard, engineers, both of Spencer House, South Place, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or connected with ball-valves for use with vacuum brake cylinders.* (Specification filed 22 July 1909.)

No. 280 of 1909.—Hans Geyer, engineer, of 8 Wittelsbacherstrasse, Munich, in the Empire of Germany. *Improvements in apparatus for cutting slots in existing masonry.* (Specification filed 15th July 1909.)

No. 2911 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 56 of 1896. George Alexander Dick. *Improvements in or connected with means or apparatus for compressing, squeezing, or squirting heated metals.* (From 7 August 1909 to 7th August 1910.)

No. 209 of 1899.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements in buffer and drawbar apparatus.* (From 15th December 1909 to 15th December 1910.)

No. 280 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis and Frank Conrad. *Improvements in alternating current measuring instruments.* (From 9 September 1909 to 9 September 1910.)

No. 50 of 1901.—Ernest Rowland Hill. *Improvements in or relating to electro-pneumatic controlling systems.* (From 18 September 1909 to 18th September 1910.)

No. 98 of 1901.—Michael Idvorsky Pupin. *The art of reducing attenuation of electrical waves and apparatus therefor.* (From 2 October 1909 to 2 October 1910.)

No. 274 of 1902.—The Automatic Erator Patents Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the aeration and bottling of liquids.* (From 23 August 1909 to 23 August 1910.)

No. 44 of 1903.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in steam turbines.* (From 9 September 1909 to 9th September 1910.)

No. 260 of 1903.—Edward Richard Palmer. *Improvements in or relating to latrine systems.* (From 1st August 1909 to 1 August 1910.)

No. 22 of 1904.—John McLeownan McMurtrie. *An improved liquid hydrocarbon burner for lighting and heating purposes.* (From 16 August 1909 to 16 August 1910.)

No. 77 of 1904.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines.* (From 17 September 1909 to 17 September 1910.)

No. 79 of 1904.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines.* (From 17 September 1909 to 17 September 1910.)

No. 218 of 1904.—Charles Walke. *Improvements in the rollers of cotton gins.* (From 22 August 1909 to 22 August 1910.)

No. 276 of 1904.—Harry Tee. *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of salt.* (From 4 August 1909 to 4 August 1910.)

No. 297 of 1904.—Valdemar Poulsen. *Improvements relating to the production of alternating currents.* (From 31 August 1909 to 31 August 1910.)

No. 543 of 1904.—George Jones Atkins. *Improvements in or connected with the pole or electrodes of electrolytic apparatus and the like.* (From 28 July 1909 to 28 July 1910.)

No. 24 of 1905.—John Charles Barker. *Improvements in water filtering apparatus.* (From 19 August 1909 to 19 August 1910.)

No. 42 of 1905.—George Christian Schmidt. *Improvements in and connected with appliances for raising and lowering ships' boats.* (From 25 July 1909 to 25 July 1910.)

No. 188 of 1905. Alfred Benjamin Duggan. *An improved lubricator for journals of railway vehicles and locomotives.* (From 1 August 1909 to 1st August 1910.)

No. 375 of 1905.—Wilfred Arthur Peloquin Cosserat. *Improvements in pneumatic and like railway signalling systems and apparatus therefor.* (From 12 March 1910 to 12 March 1911.)

No. 2912 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 58 of 1905.—Henry Tomkinson Flanagan. *An improved catch for railway and other carriage windows and shutters.* (Specification filed 17 April 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for the above inventions.

No. 334 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors.* (Specification filed 23rd April 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from that date—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not " designs " within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, entitled " Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1s. 6d. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

A copy of the Bill, which it is proposed to introduce to amend the law relating to the protection of Inventions and Designs, together with a statement of objects and reasons and notes on clauses, has been placed in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for inspection. Copies, price one rupee, may be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	7 14 0
8 " "	3 12 0	4 0 0
4 " "	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 6 0
8 " "	4 8 0	4 12 0
4 " "	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
 - (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
 - (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 4th July 1909.

No. 973.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara on or after the 22nd August 1909.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum in Ajmer-Merwara in supersession of those published in this office Notifications cited in the margin.—

RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899,
FOR THE POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN AJMER-MERWARA.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules,—

- (a) "Part" means a Part of these rules;
- (c) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;
- (d) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk or for bulk combined with non-bulk storage, and may be either a major or a minor installation;
- (e) "major installation" means an installation—
 - (1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons; or
 - (2) in which tin-making operations are carried on;
- (f) "minor installation" means an installation—
 - (1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons; and
 - (2) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;
- (g) "storage shed" means a building used for the storage of petroleum otherwise than in bulk, and may or may not form part of an installation;
- (h) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place not forming part of an installation, which the Local Government may by notification declare as such;
- (j) "motor-vehicle" means any vehicle or vessel propelled by a motor, in which petroleum is used as fuel; and
- (k) "owner," as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work a motor-vehicle.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

- Smoking prohibited. 1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation or storage shed.
- Supervision of operations within installation or storage shed. 2. All operations within any installation or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.
- Cleanliness of installation. 3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.
- Supply of sand or dry earth in installation. 4. A supply of sand or dry earth shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.
- Marking of capacity of tanks. 5. The capacity in gallons of every tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated at the rate of 6.25 gallons per cubic foot.
- Protection from lightning. 6. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.
- Explanation.*—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building not forming part of the installation, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or embankment, or sunk in an excavation, the enclosure thus formed being sufficient to contain the whole contents of the tank or receptacle.
- Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee. 7. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.
- Official testing of lightning-conductor. 8. Any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.
- Time for work in installations or storage sheds. 9. No installation or storage shed shall be open, and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.
- Closure of pipes and openings. 10. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications which are required under rule 10 of Chapter IV of this Part, to be submitted with the application for a license.
- Material for storage sheds. 11. All storage sheds in an installation shall be built of unflammable material.
- Posting up of rules and conditions. 12. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation and storage shed for which a license has been granted, copies in English and the vernacular, of the rules contained in this Chapter, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

Petroleum may be transported into and within Ajmer-Merwara under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province of British India or in any area outside British India to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, may be applied, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

- Applications for licenses. 1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Licensing authority.

2. Licenses—

- (a) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum, not being petroleum in bulk,
- (b) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in a minor installation,
- (c) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, and
- (d) for the transport of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than by a pipe line,

may be granted by a District Magistrate, or by such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government :

Provided that in the case of renewals of existing licenses the Local Government may delegate its powers under this rule to the District Magistrate or to such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by an order in writing appoint in this behalf.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case :

Refusal of license.

Provided that the licensing authority shall not refuse a license for the possession of petroleum in a minor installation, unless such authority has first made a reference to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and obtained his concurrence.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other

Forfeiture of license.

reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed for

Particulars of license.

it by these rules :

Provided that in the case of installations and storage sheds in existence before these rules were made, the license may contain in lieu of the particulars contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules, either such particulars as may have been entered in the license granted for such installation or storage shed under the rules heretofore in force, or such particulars as may in each case be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

6. (1) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses.

(2) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and, if the application is so made, the premises shall be held to be duly licensed until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

- (3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and in Chapter II of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

Supply of rules to licensee.

8. Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license.

Procedure on death or disability of licensee.

9. Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted.

Loss of license.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.

3. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum, not in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.

5. (1) The holder of a license in Forms A, B or C may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.
Transfer of certain licenses.
- (2) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.
- (3) A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged on each such application.
- (4) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.
6. Special licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than forty gallons, but not more than 500 gallons each, may be granted on such terms as the Local Government may prescribe on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.
Possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than forty gallons each.
7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in major installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form D.
Storage in major installations.
8. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in minor installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form E.
Storage in minor installations.
9. (1) Licenses in Form F may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.
Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.
- (2) The provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles, save in so far as these provisions are varied by the conditions of the license.
10. Every application for a license for the possession of petroleum, other than licenses under rules 4 and 9 of this Chapter, shall specify:—
Particulars to be given in applications for licenses for the possession of petroleum other than licenses under rules 4 and 9.
- (a) the description and quantity of petroleum which the applicant desires to keep,
- (b) the name and position of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form A, Form B, Form D, or Form E, as the case may be,
- (c) the amount of petroleum, if any, already licensed to be kept on the same premises.
- If the application be made for the first time in respect of any major or minor installation or if the quantity of petroleum to be stored in such an installation is to be increased, the application shall be accompanied by specifications and plans drawn to scale.
11. Before petroleum is stored in any major or minor installation for which a license has been granted for the first time, a certificate shall be furnished to the licensing authority to the effect that all enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed under the conditions of the license are sufficient to ensure safety. The certificate shall be signed by an engineer accepted as qualified for the purpose by the licensing authority. When the license is not granted for the first time but is granted for an increased quantity of petroleum, a certificate shall similarly be furnished to the licensing authority before any quantity of petroleum exceeding the amount which was admissible under the former license is stored in the installation.
Certificate of safety to be furnished.
12. Every application for a license under rules 4 and 9 of this Chapter shall specify:—
Particulars to be given in applications for licenses under rules 4 and 9.
- (a) whether the applicant is the owner of a motor-vehicle,
- (b) the amount of dangerous petroleum the applicant desires to store,
- (c) the exact position and nature of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such dangerous petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form C or Form F, as the case may be.

CHAPTER V.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form G.
General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.
2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.
General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1, 2 and 9 of this Chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.
Effect of general license.
4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1, 2 or 9 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it, a numbered pass in Form I.
Pass for transport of petroleum.
5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding 5 hundred gallons, in Form J.
Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.
6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form K.
Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.
7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license, and shall be valid for such period as may be entered in it.
Effect of special license.
8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, by steamer or by barge, or by two or more of these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.
Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.
9. General licenses in Form L to transport dangerous petroleum up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted for a period of twelve months to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1), of Chapter IV of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.
Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.
Method of levying fees.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be paid in cash on receipt of a notice from the licensing authority that a license will be granted.

(3) The court-fee stamp of the value of eight annas representing the fee chargeable under schedule II, Article 1 (b) of the Court Fees Act on an application for a license presented to a Magistrate should be attached to the application.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum
Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum. namely:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	R	
(a) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(b) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons <i>plus</i> R2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons <i>plus</i> R4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(d) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous petroleum.

	R	
(e) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3	
(f) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8	
(g) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.		the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum :—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons. | R 1 |
| (b) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons. | 1 |

General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail, by road, or by water for twelve months. . 100

Dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons. | R 2 |
| (ii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons. | 2 for the first 40 gallons plus 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof. |
| (iii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons. | 8 for the first four hundred and eighty gallons plus R2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof. |

General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road, rail or water, up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time.

General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail, road or water. 50

4. A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new license for the unexpired portion of an original license granted to any person applying for the same in accordance with the provisions of rule 8 of Chapter III of this Part.

Fee for license granted for unexpired portion of an original license.

5. A fee of eight annas shall be charged for a duplicate of a license granted in accordance with the provisions of rule 9 of Chapter III of this Part.

Fee for duplicate licenses.

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No.

Fee, R

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage of _____ gallons of petroleum, in the storage shed described below, of _____ subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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[Description of the storage shed above referred to.]

Endorsement on Form A.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other unflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors, but the beams, rafters, columns, windows and doors may be of wood.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be 3 feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.	Number of gallons to be stored.
None	5,000 and under.
20 feet	over 5,000 and up to 50,000.
30 „	Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted within the storage shed.

FORM B.

(Rule 3 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No.

Fee, R .

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

The

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[Description of the storage shed above referred to.]

Endorsement on Form B.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than forty gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch : provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons .	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons.	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty but does not exceed thirty gallons .	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty but does not exceed forty gallons .	12 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except, under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other unflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

9. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the storage shed :—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear.
Not exceeding 500 gallons	20 feet.
From 500 to 1,000 "	25 "
" 1,000 to 5,000 "	30 "
" 5,000 to 15,000 "	40 "
" 15,000 to 25,000 "	50 "
" 25,000 to 35,000 "	60 "
" 35,000 to 50,000 "	70 "
" 50,000 and over	100 "

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances that in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives warrant the reduction.

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

- (i) The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood.
- (ii) Where a storage shed forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No.

Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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(Description of the storage shed above referred to.)

Endorsement on Form C.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons	16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze

10. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a storage shed forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police, authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in a major installation.

No.

Fee, R .

License is hereby granted to
in the place described below, of
leum, not being dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum
published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further
conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and
Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara

The

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(Description of the place above referred to.)

Endorsement on Form D.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The inclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. Settling or measuring tanks* may be situated within the wall or excavation but otherwise the space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. In the case of all storage sheds within the installation, either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of three feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of three feet below the level of the ground, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than three feet high.

3. The height of any storage tank shall not be more than three-fifths of its diameter.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, or between a storage tank and a storage shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the storage tanks or storage sheds, as the case may be.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or shed and any protected work.

6. The distances specified in conditions 4 and 5 may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided, or other special precautions taken or where there are special circumstances that, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, warrant the reduction.

7. No fire or lights other than those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation except in the office, living quarters, engine room, boiler house and smithy.

FORM E.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in a minor installation.

No.

Fee, R .

License is hereby granted to
in the place described below, of
gallons of petroleum, not being

* These tanks shall not have a greater capacity than 30,000 gallons.

dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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(Description of the place referred to.)

Endorsement on Form E.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be measuring from the ground level—

(a) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank;

(b) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between protected works not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments:—

Where the number of gallons stored is—	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 20,000	Ditto 20 "
Over 20,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 30 "

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances which in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives warrant the reduction.

5. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

6. No fire or light, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house shall be permitted.

7. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(a) each tank shall separately be enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(b) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

8. In the case of all storage sheds within an installation, which is not surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment as provided in clause (b) of the condition 7, either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the ground, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both, not less than two feet high when the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 10,000 gallons the height of depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

FORM F.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No.

Free of charge.

License is hereby granted to _____ owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at* _____ and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the conditions at the back of this license.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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Endorsement on Form F.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch. Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor-vehicle, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum—Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a storage shed forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed, and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling, or as a place where persons assemble. A storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one storage shed whether or not upon motor-vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessels with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (a) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorized persons

* Situation and description of storage shed above referred to.

having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (b) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor-vehicle shall abstain from every act, whatever, which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police, authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

FORM G.

(Rule 1 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. _____ Fee, Rs. 100.
 A general license is hereby granted to _____ to transport
 petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V
 of Part II of _____ Government
 Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the condition
 at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

District Magistrate or other authority appointed
 under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The _____ 190.

Endorsement on Form G.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron or other receptacles not easily broken or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM H.

(Rule 2 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No. _____ Fee, Rs. 50.
 A general license is hereby granted to _____ to transport dangerous
 petroleum otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of
 Government Notification No. _____, dated _____,
 and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity to be transported at a time exceeds 40 gallons. First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
 When the quantity to be transported at a time does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The _____ 190.

Endorsement on Form H.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than forty gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty but does not exceed forty gallons	12 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM I.

(Rule 4 of Chapter V, Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

This pass covers (drums
tins
cases
packages)
containing)* gallons of dangerous
non-dangerous

petroleum being the property of
to

while in transport from

The

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Holder of General License No.

Endorsement on Form I.

CONDITIONS OF PASS.

I.—For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form H.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 40 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty but does not exceed forty gallons	12 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II.—For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form L.

1. The quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported under this pass shall not exceed 60 gallons.

2. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

3. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

4. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

5. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

III.—For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM J.

(Rule 5 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. _____ Fee, ₹ _____
 License is hereby granted to _____ to transport from _____
 to _____ * (_____ cases or packages containing)*
 *To be omitted when the petroleum is _____ gallons of petroleum subject to the rules contained in
 transported in bulk. Chapter V of Part II of _____ Government Notification
 No. _____, dated _____, and to the further condition on the back of this license.
 The license shall continue in force till the _____ day of _____

District Magistrate or authority appointed
 under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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Endorsement on Form J.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 6 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. _____ Fee, ₹ _____
 License is hereby granted to _____ of _____ to transport _____ cases
 or packages containing in all _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum from _____
 to _____
 subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of _____ Government
 Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the
 back of this license.

The amount of petroleum in each case or package is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the _____ day of _____

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
 and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Magistrate or Authority appointed
 under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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Endorsement on Form K.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 40 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch :

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 but does not exceed 8 gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds 8 but does not exceed 20 gallons	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 gallons	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds 30 but does not exceed 40 gallons	12 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM L.

(Rule 9 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No.

Fee, Rs5.

A general license is hereby granted to _____ to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, up to $\frac{40}{60}$ gallons at a time, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of _____ Government Notification No. _____, dated _____, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
District Magistrate or authority appointed
under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

The

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Endorsement on Form L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch :

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal :

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

The 22nd June 1909.

No. 900.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mir Saiyad Hussain, while holding charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mir Saiyad Hussain, Subordinate Judge, 1st class, with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, to be exercised within the limits of the Beawar Tahsil during such time as he holds the appointment of Subordinate Judge of the 1st class.

The 21st July 1909.

No. 2656.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894:—

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate Area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Merwara	(Merwara) Beawar.	Noondree	Acres—0.006 Boundaries— North—Premises of Krishna Mills, and Field of Chatra Mali. South—Railway wire fencing. East—Land of Chatra Mali. West—Land of Krishna Mills.	Krishna Mills siding at Beawar.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector of Merwara.

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

The 24th July 1909.

No. 1083.—The privilege leave for three weeks granted to Mr. R. Vaiyapur Mudaliar, Superintendent of Excise in Ajmer-Merwara, in this office Notification No. 658, dated the 7th May 1909, is extended by one day.

By order,

W. H. J. WILKINSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th July 1909.

No. 3114.—Major T. W. Irvine, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Mewar, is granted privilege leave for 10 days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of special privilege leave under the Government of India's Resolution in the Finance Department, No. 4526-P., dated the 11th August 1905, sanctioning the concession to the members of the late Seistan Mission. Major Irvine availed himself of the special leave with effect from the 10th May 1909.

2. This office Notification No. 1949, dated the 12th May 1909 is cancelled.

By order,

W. H. J. WILKINSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana,

11 D

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 22nd July 1909.

No. 1741-D.—Lieutenant Mohamed Akbar Khan, attached to the Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for 60 days combined with leave on private affairs for 1 month and 4 days with effect from the 20th July 1909.

By order,

P. B. WARBURTON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General
in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 22nd July 1909.

No. 53.—Second-Lieutenant Delbert Haskell is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 10th July 1909.

The 23rd July 1909.

No. 54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891) and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I.B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased :—

- (a) to license the Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and the Reverend John Mark, Indian Ministers of Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, to solemnise marriages within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and
- (b) to license the said Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and the Reverend John Mark, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 55-C.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act and in supersession of so much of the Resident's Notification No. 27—2245, dated the 8th January 1890, relating to the Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and the Reverend John Mark of the Wesleyan Mission, as remains uncanceled, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased :—

- (a) to license the said Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and the said Reverend John Mark to solemnise marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and
- (b) to license the said Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and the said Reverend John Mark to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

By order,

T. COPELAND,
First Assistant Resident.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 16TH TO 22ND JULY 1909.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.															COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		
NAME OF MINTS.	RECEIPTS.				COINAGE.				BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.						Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	TOTAL.				
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	1	200	11	11	...	223	...	...	...
Bombay	4	400	...	31	1	436	3	...	3	

* Silver tendered for British Dollar Coinage but not brought to account 5.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 26th July 1909.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th July 1909.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	2,73,82,743	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,68,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	46,93,604	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	89,20,123	6	10	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,68,66,277	11	1
Public Deposits at Branches	68,53,994	15	1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,24,13,662	4	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	18,96,75,150	5	0	Bills discounted and purchased	2,30,93,236	2	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,70,945	1	10	Balances with other Banks	29,58,424	10	4
Sundries	12,61,660	6	2	Bullion	3,830	12	0
				Dead Stock	19,83,673	15	6
				Stamps	15,552	3	7
				Sundries	4,02,544	15	10
					13,98,18,549	10	10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	7,46,71,885	15	8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,95,91,438	8	5
RUPES	24,40,81,874	2	11	RUPES	24,40,81,874	2	11

* Includes Sovs. & $\frac{1}{4}$ Sovs., value R1,395 0 0
† Do. do. do. R75,502 8 0

R76,897 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 29th July 1909.C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 50.30.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows:—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities R10 per lb. Carriage extra.

Quinine—	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs.
	" 1 " "	50 "
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	30 "
	" $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	30 "
	" 1 oz. "	60 "
Cinchonidine—	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	60 "
	In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs.
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	30 "
	" $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	30 "

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above R15 per lb. By post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.